PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,581—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 899.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE TO INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Indian Route, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	8th April
CLYDE	4009	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	4367	W. Wheler	6th May.
CLYDE	4009	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Lansbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
CLYDE	4009	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKET, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

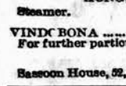
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Bassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th April, at 3 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 A.M. on the 8th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, or the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 10th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

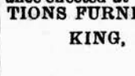
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,881	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, MADEIRA,
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in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

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SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Punder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY
ENGLISH DRUGS
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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE,
AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS
USED IN
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IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
WITH
RAILWAYS HOSPITALS, &C.

ALL GOODS are of Guaranteed Quality, nothing inferior is kept in Stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical Preparations are up to the Standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

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HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

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SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE
is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE
possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
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COUGHS and COLDS, if allowed to go on unchecked, often lead to serious and sometimes fatal results.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s FRUIT LINCTUS is the new and efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore-Throats, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other affections of the Chests and Lungs.

These being the first symptoms of the more serious pulmonary complaints, it is highly necessary that they be immediately attended to. The FRUIT LINCTUS checks the progress of the complaint in a few hours, and ensures a certainty of cure.

As. 14 per Bottle.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
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For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

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J. W. HEPWORTH,
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Electro-Plated Ware.	Vaporizers.	Champagne Taps.
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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	33	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globule. Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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Indian Railway Companies, 1899...	0 12
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Sportman's Year Book	1 14
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Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., will publish in a few days

MY JUBILEE VISIT TO LONDON,

By SUBEDAR MAHMMAD BEG, Sirdar Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers. Translated by K. Srinivassa Rao, B.A., 1st Grade Pleader, Bellary. Edited by Lieut.-Col. E. E. E. Lawford, 1st Madras Lancers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "AMPHITRITE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "INDUS" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

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BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

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Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art an Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

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Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

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DISCOVERED AT LAST!!
DR. JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER'S
PLAGUE DROPS.
USE THIS AND DISCARD EVERYTHING.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
J. J. VELLOZ,
Medical Practitioner, The Medical Hall, Nagpur, C. P.
PRICE Re. 1 per vial.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Coptford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 52m. Sun sets 6h. 14m. High water, 4-38m., 6-10s., Low water, 11-0m.
High Court reopens after Easter recess.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative in the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sabarmati entered and the steamer Bedwin left the dock on Sunday; the steamer Satrunji left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Trieste entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Peshawar and Paramatta yesterday; the steamer Berenice left it yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—Statement for March 1899.—Daily average attendance, 136; admissions, 1,359; prevailing diseases, fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Indus, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1-30 p.m., to-day.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—In consequence of Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, proceeding to Europe on leave, the following transfers in the Bombay Police Force have been made by the Commissioner of Police:—Superintendent Lee Smith, from F (Parel) Division to the Dock Police, his place being filled up by Inspector Roberts, of the C (Mahim) Division; Inspector Stanford, from B (Mandvie) Division to Mahim; Inspector Walker, from Bhuleshwar to Kamatipura section.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM.—Vithal Kashinath, a clerk in the Surgeon-General's Office, looked up his house in Dukar Gully, off the Girgaum Road, in December last, and went to reside at Worlee. On the 31st March last, he came to his place to see if all was safe, and to his surprise found it to have been broken into. The lock on the front door had been removed, two boxes in the room broken open, and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 1,080, stolen therefrom.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—On Sunday afternoon, a Mahomedan, named Abdool Rahiman Abdul Ali, aged forty years, residing at Falkland Road, while under the influence of liquor, fell out of a window on the third storey of the chawl on to the road below, a distance of about thirty feet. He sustained several serious injuries on his body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The man was employed in the Bombay Electric Company as a chargeman.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Gd. Selection	Nabucco	Verdi.
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l.
Selection	The Mountebanks	Cellier.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday evening, the dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged about twenty-six years, was found floating in a disused quarry hole, between Ripon and Morland Roads, by a policeman. The body was removed from the quarry at the instance of Inspector Wilkins. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on view of the body. The Jury returned an open verdict.

BOMBAY DAIRY.—A correspondent writes:—I have the honour to bring to your notice that a sterilizing and pasteurizing milk plant is set up at the above dairy. It is a well known fact that the milk procurable in agricultural districts is purer and richer than that obtainable in cities. With a view, therefore, to supply Bombay with good unadulterated milk, free from injurious germs, the plant after shewing its working to those interested will be sent up-country. To-day, at 12 noon, the heads of the different hospitals in Bombay are invited to witness the process.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.—On Sunday afternoon, one Vithoo Mankoo, a Hindu, aged forty years, residing with his mother in a room at 2nd Lane, Nowroji Hill, attempted to commit suicide by inflicting six wounds with a razor on his stomach above the navel. The wounds were all superficial, with the exception of one, which was about an inch and a-half long and almost penetrated the intestines. The man then ran out of the room and jumped down into a ditch, from where he was picked up by some neighbours. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounds were dressed and he was detained. The man has been of unsound mind since the last three years, and was supported by his mother.

PECULIAR WAY OF PUNISHING A WIFE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Haytor charged Succaram Raghoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-seven, with attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of opium. The accused stated that he had attempted to commit the deed owing to his having had a quarrel with his wife. He added that his wife did not cook the food properly on the Holi holiday, and on the following day the served him with a quantity of milk which contained dirt. The Magistrate: You wanted to punish your wife by making her a widow? The accused was fined Rs. 7, or in default to suffer seven days' simple inprisonment.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Lower Mahim, regarding the death of Rose Britto, a Native Christian widow, aged fifty-seven years. The deceased resided with her son, who is a clerk in the drainage department of the Bombay Municipality. About 5 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the son and the members of his family went to church, and deceased remained at home to take care of the house. At half-past 9 o'clock, when the son returned home with his family, he found his mother lying on the floor with extensive burns over her arms, legs, and body. She stated that as she was lighting a lamp her clothes accidentally caught fire and she was burnt. Some household remedies were applied to the burns, but she rapidly grew worse and died on Sunday. She refused to go to hospital. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Ahmed Ladak, a Mahomedan gentlemen of independent means, residing in a bungalow belonging to the late Sir Mavia Topan, on Parel Road, reported to the police, on Saturday night, that during the absence of himself and the other members of his family at the funeral of his sister-in-law, that afternoon, his hamal, a Pathan, by name Faizali Rajoo, broke into the bedroom, and stole from an almirah gold ornaments set with diamonds and pearls, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 800. From an inspection made by the police of the place, it appears that the servant had made his entry into the bedroom by either opening the lock on the front door on the first floor, or by getting through a window on the north side of the house with the aid of a long ladder, kept in the stable, to reach the hay loft. The suspected servant has absconded after committing the theft, and a rigorous search is being made for him by the police. Telegrams have been sent to various stations on both the railway lines to arrest the man.

SCUFFLE IN A MOSQUE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, acting Superintendent Stanford and Inspector Power prosecuted Dadoo Miya, and three other Cocknee Mahomedans, and Syid Rahiman and eight other Pathans, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging them all with being members of an unlawful assembly. The Cocknees were defended by Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, and the Pathans by Mr. Velinker, pleader. It appears that on Sunday, about 11 o'clock in the morning, a free fight took place between Pathan and Cocknee Mahomedans in the Chaturo Sarung Mosque, which is a common place of prayer for all sections of Mahomedans. Information of the struggle was immediately conveyed to the Pydhownie police station, and Inspector Power with a body of native policemen promptly repaired to the scene of the disturbance. On the arrival of the police officers, the mosque was found crowded with Cocknee and Pathan Mahomedans, numbering about three hundred. The former were armed with sticks and the latter with bricks and stones, the opposing parties being engaged in a strife. Inspector Power and his policemen made thirteen arrests—four Cocknees and nine Pathans—and dispersed the crowd. The arrested men had wounds on their person, evidently caused during the scuffle. The Cocknees seemed to have fared worse in the affray, as the injuries sustained by them were more serious than by their opponents. The injured were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. The cause of the scuffle was the alleged objectionable way in which the Pathans performed their ablutions. The Cocknees told them not to create any nuisance in the latrines, and remonstrated with them. The Pathans would not listen to them, and attacked them. On the other hand, the Pathans alleged that a Cocknee Mahomedan abused some of the Pathans about their filthy habits, and told them to leave the mosque. They refused to do so, and hence the strife. The first accused is said to be the moutavice of the muzid. After the evidence was recorded, the case was adjourned.

THE MAHALAXMI FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the students of this institution took place on Saturday, the 24th ultimo, Mr. T. D. Fry, Joint Sessions Judge, presiding, while Mrs. Daniel, wife of Major Daniel, R. A., performed the pleasing function of distributing the various handsome gifts which were contributed by some of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad. About four hundred persons, representatives of the *elite* of the station, assembled to witness the function, under a large marquee erected in the college compound. Among those present were noticed Mr. Knight, the Sessions Judge, Major Daniel, R. A., Lt. Head, R. A., Mr. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel, Rev. and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs Hudson, Mr. and the Misses McCormack, the Misses Johannesa, Miss Stone, Rev. Outram, Khan Bahadurs Nowrojee and Jahangir Pestonji Vakil, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai, Mr. E. D. Talati, and other Parsee and Hindu gentlemen. On the arrival of the president, the 300 students of the three institutions, who were grouped according to their schools around the presidential platform, greeted his presence with a song of welcome. Then followed a recitation and the reading of the lady Superintendent's annual report, some flaw in the schools of the practising school, and Gujerati gavli, in which the multicoloured dresses of the students gave quite an artistic effect to their evolutions. The finale of the programme was an excellent rendering of the trial scene of Queen Katherine from Shakspeare's King Henry VIII. The clear enunciation of the performers in this piece especially elicited the most favourable comments from the audience, as it indeed deserved to, along with the other items of the evening's entertainment, all of which showed careful and painstaking training. Then followed the distribution of the prizes by Mrs. Daniel, who went through the ordeal in a most charming manner, speaking as occasion required a kindly word to each recipient. On the conclusion of the distribution Mr. Fry, as president, gave a short but interesting address, in the course of which he said that he was especially pleased that he was able to compliment the girls upon the entertainment they had provided that evening, commenting especially upon the excellent recitations they had given. He was also highly gratified at the great increase in the attendance roll of the three institutions, and said the lady Superintendent, Mrs. McAfee, might well be congratulated upon the distinguished success attained by the institutions under her charge. Such numbers as they saw before them was a clear proof that the popular falacy about not imparting education to young Hindu girls and women was fast losing ground. It was gratifying to find that so many Hindu girls were availing the institutions regularly and also that the magnates of the city were contributing their quota. Referring more particularly to the report, he expressed his entire concurrence with Mrs. McAfee's views relating to a thorough study of the vernacular by Europeans, and commented with satisfaction upon the success attained by her daughter. Continuing, he said, he could not imagine how it was possible for teachers to thoroughly instruct their classes if they did not know the mother tongue of the pupils under their charge. While expressing satisfaction at the increase in the number of Christian students, he deplored the fact that so few widows were engaged as teachers. In conclusion, he trusted that everyone present would do their best to support the institution, which was the best of its kind.

The president being garlanded and Mrs. Daniel presented with a superb bouquet of flowers, the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to Mrs. Daniel for distributing the prizes and Mr. Fry for taking the presidential chair so ably.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL REPORT FOR 1898-99.

I have much pleasure in placing before you my annual report of the Mahalaxmi Female Training College for the official year 1898-99 and would add a few particulars with regard to the other two Institutions under my charge, viz, the High School for girls, and the Practicing School for children. This last, useful though it is as a training field for mistresses, is merely a primary school for the teaching of standards I to IV, and of this class of school there are hundreds in the Province. But of training institutions of the order of the Mahalaxmi Female Training College there are but two in the Presidency supported by the Government. The following are the numbers on the rolls of the three Institutions, Mahalaxmi Female Training College for mistresses 125, Anglo-Vernacular High School 49, Practicing School 133, Total 307. In 1898 there were 174 pupils who had satisfied the test imposed by the High School and Training College. Going back I find that in 1894 there were 81 such pupils; 1895, 88; 1896,115; 1897, 12½; 1898, 117; and 1899, 174. A comparison of these figures shows the progress made in the education of women and indicates the constantly and also increasing interest now taken in their education. A common idea prevalent among those who discuss the aims and objects of these institutions is that every pupil attending them is in receipt of a stipend or some monetary inducement. How far this is from the fact the following show clearly: Students receiving no stipend but going through the same school mistresses course 74; pupils paying fees 49. Of the 51 mistresses under training to serve in various schools 27 were being trained for Native States and 16 for Mission School. Of the 35 mistresses under training to serve in Government, Bombay Joint School Committee and the Native State Schools 22 are the two first trained girls sent from the Brahmo Male Training College. 1 is the wife of a student, 10 are married to traders &c, and 2 only are widows. We find that native public opinion is not as yet sufficiently advanced to ensure for widows courteous treatment everywhere. Hence so far as possible, married women are employed, the wives of masters being those who are most acceptable to the people and the least likely to be exposed to prejudicial reports and to slander some ten or twelve years since when only a few Native Christians attended this college I experienced considerable opposition to their admission. This opposition has now, I am thankful to say, entirely ceased, and 49 now sit side by side with high caste Hindus in their classes without let or hindrance, and many by their good behaviour and reliability have won the friendship and esteem of their Hindu teachers and fellow students. Of these 49 Christians, no less than 15 are sent by the Irish Presbyterian Mission Society to be trained for their schools. They live in quarters of their own under the supervision of Mrs. Taylor, the wife of one of the two missionaries here, and from her thus obtain the benefits of a home and religious training, while in the College they receive their secular instruction. This is an excellent arrangement, for while on the one hand it saves the Irish Presbyterian Mission the expense of a costly Training College, on the other the Department has the satisfaction of helping on its own work of education in the Northern Division of the Presidency. I would remark that for years it has been the desire to get European who wish their daughters to engage in educational work whether under Government, in Native States or in a mission, to have them pass through a course of instruction in the vernacular. But I must confess I have succeeded only partially as after a year or two they ceased attendance at the classes either because their parents were transferred from this station, or more frequently because a mistaken notion seemed to be abroad that it was derogatory to studiously acquire a vernacular. On this account, therefore, I decided to put my theory into practice and entered my daughter in the first vernacular standard of the practicing school. Thence she passed through the Training College, and though only fifteen years of age when she passed her highest examination in December 1897, competed with native girls in their vernacular and obtained with first class marks the final Government certificate for trained vernacular mistresses. It may perhaps not be generally known that those who thus study for this examination need not necessarily neglect their study in English. The day is not far distant, I hope when it will be easy to obtain for these colleges, teachers who have not only qualified in the vernacular, but have done so likewise in English. These normal schools will then, as in England, have the advantage of possessing teachers who have an intimate knowledge of the standards they have themselves to supervise—a double advantage in this country where all the subjects, including teaching method, dafters &c., are taught through (to an English woman) a foreign language. As this report would be incomplete were the results of the last annual examination held in November 1898 omitted, I have much pleasure in placing them before you. For the 3rd or final year's examination 10 were presented and 9 passed (90 per cent). For the 2nd year's examination 21 were presented, 17 passed (80 per cent.) For the 1st year's examination 20 were presented and 17 passed (85 per cent.) Thus 43 women obtained certificates of competency for employment as mistresses. Of the preparatory class belonging to the college, 20 pupils were examined and 12 passed (60 per cent.) The standard of this examination is gradually being raised as the desire of myself and my staff is to increase the value of our certificates. From the Anglo-Vernacular High School one pupil was sent us for the Matriculation Examination, but she failed to satisfy her examiners. This compares very unfavourably with the results of the previous year when 2 were sent up and both passed. This Anglo-Vernacular High School suffers very much, because it has no staff of its own, and none can be engaged for it, because of the pressure on the finances of Government. Hence all the instructions given to its pupils have to be given by the staff of the Training College and this is a constantly increasing difficulty as the numbers in both Institutions increase year by year.

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THE POONA MURDERS.
THE "MAHRATTA" ON MURDER NO CRIME.

IN a long article on the *Kal's* criticism of the Poona murders with which the Bengal Congress Committee has disclaimed sympathy the *Mahratta* writes:—

The arrest of Balkrishna in December last promised a good pabulum to those who care for sensational trials in Law Courts, and the murders of Dravids threatened the Deccan with a fresh panic which was, however, happily prevented by the prompt confessions and arrests of the actual murderers. The enemies of Poona were thus somewhat disappointed in their expectations, and the Anglo-Indian dailies in Bombay had to content themselves with picking a few words here and there out of an article which appeared in our issue after the convictions of Vasudev and Ranade. The *Kaal Gajtar* started a very serious (!) discussion as to whether Chapekar and Ranade were murderers or martyrs, and as a matter of course had several flings at us in passing. As we know the worth of the "Rast" we did not care to notice its lucubrations at the time. Some of our contemporaries, however, do not seem to have been equally tolerant or judicious, and a local Marathi Paper named "Kal" deemed it necessary to take up the challenge as if it was an important controversy and to put before the public what it may have thought to be the other side of the question. We yet fail to understand what public interests did the writer in the *Kal* mean to serve by writing with an unbalanced head on such ticklish subjects in such a solemn fashion: but we never dreamt at the time that his elaborate philosophy would be taken so seriously by any body with a grain of common sense. We for one rather took the article as a proof how excitable people are apt to be driven to the other extreme simply by intemperate writings appearing in anti-native papers. If a moral was to be drawn at all it was that journalists no less than officials presuming to preach duty to moderate educated natives ought to be more cautious and moderate in their utterances. Some of our friends, however, have lost the point altogether and the more thinskinned amongst them appear to have been altogether terrified out of their wits. The article in the "Kal" supplied good food to those who were longing for a sensation, and they at once raised a cry of fire. It cannot be denied that there are "competent Marathe scholars" amongst us who would do any service for anybody; and it appears one of them took the trouble of translating the whole of the article in "Kal," and supplying copies to several papers in Bombay. The identity and motives of one of these "competent Maratha scholars" are of course a mystery to us to-day as those of "Justice" who attained undue notoriety two years ago: nor can we judge of his competency in Marathi or the accuracy of his translation. The *Kal* is held up for universal obloquy and the *Times of India* plainly advises Government; to institute a prosecution at once. Fortunately there is no murder of Mr. Rand to create panic, and consequently there is perhaps less likelihood of this unsolicited advice being acted upon by responsible officials. What is more remarkable is that all these critics of the *Kal* conveniently ignore the statement which the writer in himself has made about his original article. Whether the article was justifiable or whether the explanation is satisfactory we are not going to say as we do not consider it our duty to act the judge towards our contemporaries.

But the strangest part of the affair remains to be told. The *Champion* not content with denouncing the *Kal* itself, calls upon us, the *Kesari*, and also Mr. Tilak personally to disown the "Kal" and its graduate editor openly and even threatens rather vaguely a split in the Congress Camp if this is not done promptly. As to the threat we do not attach much importance to it for we knew that if the Congress possesses any solidity, it will not be much of a loser by the defection of either a few editors or a few fair weather politicians. As for the invitation to disown the "Kal" openly although coming from persons whose friendship and sympathy for us is valued and undoubted, we must politely but firmly decline it, not because we sympathise with the sentiments of the "Kal," but because it is an unusual and illegitimate interference with our discretion and liberty of action. It is not the duty of one journal to disown another whenever their views might differ, and it is certainly overdoing one's part to dictate what others should do. If we remember rightly, after the famous Bloomsbury meeting the Bombay Presidency Association was called upon to disavow openly the sentiments expressed by some of the speakers at the meeting; but the leaders of the Association, and it is well known who they are, thought it then right to keep silence. Are newspapers in Poona tied together more closely than political associations in India, and their mouthpiece the British Committee in England?

Apart from this injudicious intervention of some of our over-sensitive friends, this latest episode has a genesis of its own which is instructive in several ways. The idea at first was that as Dravids were Brahmins and as Brahminicide is condemned by the Hindu religion as the greatest sin, the Poona Brahmins should gather in a caste meeting and openly excommunicate the murderers of the Dravids. The suggestion though somewhat Utopian does credit to the ingenuity of the head that invented it, although the same was not perhaps aware that Brahmins who act the informers and forgers are denounced by Shastra as outcastes and beyond the pale of any expiation. The idea in its second stage took the shape that as the murders showed a very bad spirit prevailing among Poona schoolboys, a movement should be openly started to denounce the present system of education in Poona schools. A proposal to that effect was seriously made to a gentleman who however courteously declined the task as beyond his reach. It was also pointed out that as all the boys were from Government schools, such as the Poona High School and the Science College, Government ought to take up the initiative and enforce better discipline in their own institutions, and as a step towards this end it was suggested that boarding should be attached to every High School. It was just in the midst of this discussion that the article in the "Kal" appeared, and served as a good peg to those who wanted to satisfy their consciences by some sort of public condemnation, no matter of what. In the meanwhile a rumour went round here that two students in Punjabi dress visited Dr. Bhandarkar's bungalow one evening and wanted to speak with him; it is possible that Dr. Bhandarkar having recently heard about Dravid murders dreamt of Punjabi dresses and students but another version of the story is that two official emissaries waited upon him at midnight and took him to Bombay for a very urgent and confidential consultation at the Secretariat. We do not of course know which of these stories is true, and perhaps both may be false, but the rumours have enhanced the sensation. We fail to understand how Dr. Bhandarkar's name came to be mixed up with such rumours, and it is certainly very cruel to bring him thus frequently into public gaze in his old age. He ought to be allowed a complete retirement from worldly concerns, or rather veritable "sanyasa" as the Hindu Shastras enjoin. Even Government ought not to trouble him with frequent consultations, however valuable his advice might be. Well, while the Poona public was just settling down from the effects of these shocks there came bolts from the blue in the shape of the *anti-Kal* fulminations.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th April 1899.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 29th March 1899 and posted to No. 4 Sub-division No. 1 Company—No. 643 Gunner W J Damant.

2. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay. Also any Pouch ammunition that they may in their possession.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	Inches 29·348
Temperature of the Air	degrees 86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted as 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of wind	WNW, E, ESE, WSW, W, WNW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 150

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ADVICE to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasent to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is 1-2d per bottle.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Western India Stakes—Rs. 6,00', out of which second receives Rs. 900, and the third Rs. 300. For Horses. Weight, Handicap. Handicap to be published by Tuesday, 5th September, 1899. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 60; 15th August, Rs. 90; 1st September, when race will close, Rs. 120, with Rs. 60 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd September; and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out by 10 a.m. on Friday, 22nd September. Distance, 1 mile.

The Kirkee Cup—Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under. Weight, Handicap. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Friday, 22nd September. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 40; 15th August, Rs. 60; 1st September, when race will close, Rs. 80, with Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd September; and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out by 10 a.m. on Friday, 22nd September. Distance.—1 mile

The Deccan Handicap,—Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a.m. on Friday, 22nd September. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 25; 15th August, Rs. 40; 1st September, when race will close Rs. 60, with Rs. 30 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Thursday, 21st September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out by 10 a.m. on Friday, 22nd September. Distance, 6 furlongs.

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

The Winners' Handicap, Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100. For all Arabs and C.Bs. winners at the Meeting. Weight, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a.m. Monday, 2 th September. Distance, R. C. and distance. Entrance, Saturday, 23rd September, when race will close, Rs. 30, with Rs. 30 more if not struck out by 10 a.m. on Monday, 25th September.

The Consolation Stakes,—Rs. 1,200, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. For all Arabs and C. Bs. which have been entered at the Meeting and which have not won. Weights, Handicap. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. Monday, 25th September. Entrance, Rs. 30, to close on Saturday, 23rd September, and Rs. 30 more if not struck out by 10 a.m. Monday, 25th September. Distance, 1 mile.

The Deccan Handicap, Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. Ponies, 14 hands and under. Weight, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a. m. Monday, 25 September. Entrance 15th July, Rs. 25; 15 August Rs. 35; 1st September, when race will close Rs. 60 with Rs. 25 more if not struck out by 7 p.m on Wednesday, 13th September. Distance, 1 mile.

The Maiden Stakes.—Rs. 2,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab and Country-bred Ponies, 14 hands and under. Maidens on 1st April, 1899. Weight, 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties, Winners since 31st March, 1899; of race value Rs. 100 and upwards: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; offener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 2,000 and upwards, 5lbs. in addition to other penalties. Allowances, C. Bs., 5lbs. Entrance. 15th July, Rs. 50; 15th August, Rs. 75; 1st September, when race will close, Rs. 100, with Rs. 35 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th September. Distance 1 1-4 miles.

The Arab Pony Derby,—Rs. 3,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 13-2 and under, Maidens on 1st April 1899. Weight, 13-2 to carry 8st. 12lbs., W. I. Penalties, Winners since 31st March, 1899, of race value Rs. 200 and upwards: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; offener, 10lbs.; Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 1,000, 3lbs.; of a race value Rs. 2,000 and upward, 7lbs. in addition to other penalties. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 50; 15th August, Rs. 75; 1st September, when race will close, Rs. 100, with Rs. 40 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th September. Distance, 1 1-4 miles. The Arab Pony Derby,—Rs. 3,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 13-2 and under, Maidens on 1st April 1899. Weight, 13-2 to carry 8st. 12lbs., W. I. Penalties, Winners since 31st March, 1899, of race value Rs. 200 and upwards: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; offener, 10lbs.; Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 1,000, 3lbs.; of a race value Rs. 2,000 and upward, 7lbs. in addition to other penalties. Allowances, C. Bs., 5lbs. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 50; 15th August, Rs. 75; 1st September, when race will close, Rs. 100, with Rs. 40 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th September. Distance, 1 1-4 miles.

The International Pony Stakes.—Rs. 2,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Ponies 13-2 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 2,000. Weight, English and Australian, 13-2 to carry 9st. 7lbs.; Arabs, 13-2 to carry 8st. 3lbs.; and Country-breds, 13-2 to carry 8st., W. I. Allowances, Maidens on 1st April, 1899, 5lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative.) Ponies, 7lbs. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 40; 15th August, Rs. 60; 1st September, when race will close, Rs. 80, with Rs. 40 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Saturday, 16th September. Distance, 1 1-4 miles.

The Grand Stakes—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses which have won race value Rs. 1,000 or upwards since 30th April, 1897. Weight, W. A. and C. Penalties, Winners since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; offener, 10lbs. Allowances, Maidens, 7lbs. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 80; 15th August, Rs. 120; 1st September, when race will close, Rs. 160, with Rs. 80 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th September. Distance, 1 1-4 miles.

The Aga Khan's Purse—Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 750 presented by H. H. Aga Khan and Rs. 1,250 from the Fund) out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Horses Maidens on 1st April 1899. Weight, W. A. Penalties, Winners since 31st March, 1899, of race value Rs. 1,000 and upwards: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; offener, 10lbs. Allowances, Maidens, 7lbs. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 50; 15th August, Rs. 75; 1st September, when race will close, Rs. 100, with Rs. 45 more if not struck out by

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GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
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PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

THE home and local markets having continued closed to-day for the Easter holidays, we have no fresh news to chronicle this evening in this column.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA and Co.'s Liverpool agents write on the 17th ultimo as under :—

"The wages question in Lancashire has made further progress. The operatives have decided at a majority of 49 to 1 in favour of a general strike in case the masters refuse the advance of 7d. in the £. No complications are apprehended, however, and the general opinion here is that the masters will give way.

"The Manchester business is very quiet but steady, as spinners and manufacturers have sufficient orders to last them for several months to come.

"On the Continent the spinning industry is in a languid state and we hear that the French spinners have decided to stop their mills every Saturday in order to curtail the production. Mr. Ellison seems according to his last circular, inclined to reduce his estimate of the world's consumption of American cotton in view of the larger takings of East Indian cotton by continental spinners. East Indian cottons are of exceptionally good quality and colour this season, and also comparatively cheap in comparison to the rather dear and very inferior low class American cottons.

"With regard to the falling off in the quantity brought into sight by the end of February which according to the New York "Financial Chronicle" amounts to 119 156, bales the same authority points out that this decrease is more apparent than real, by reason of the greater weight of the bales in this year's crop. Reducing the weight of the 9,321,048 bales brought into sight by end of February this season to that of last season, the deficit work out at 11,714 bales only.

"The New York stock has been increasing, materially these last few weeks, mostly by shipments from the South of low class cotton which fails to find a market elsewhere. This is hardly a satisfactory feature for those holding contracts in New York as a valued New York correspondent points out.

"A rather full crop movement is anticipated in consequence of the more favourable weather, the more so as important freight reductions came into force on the Texas railroads on the 15th instant.

Very little has been heard lately about a reduction of acreage for the next crop. It is pretty certain that it will not be reduced in the States, West of the Mississippe, though some reduction may take place in the older cotton states.

"Bull operators in America are losing heart and the large crowd of weak-kneed speculators are harassed into closing their commitments for want of margins. In this way every decline of a few points will lead to more selling, although this wholesale-shaking-out of small speculators will tend to strengthen the position of those Bulls who can afford to pay up margins. In our opinion there is nothing at present to warrant a belief in an improvement, and we are rather inclined to think that we shall still see somewhat lower prices in the near future :—spring months are quoted 3·20 1-2 to 21, summer months are quoted 3·21, winter months are quoted 3·20."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's ss Peshawar, 2,203 tons, Captain F W Vibert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (11th March,) with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE s s Standfield, 2,192 tons, Captain John Fleming, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Blyth (1st March,) with a cargo of 4,647 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail (to-day,) for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and Lieut-Col E Gemrie, Mr C F Krause and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay Japan Line ss Matsuyama Maru, 1,959 tons, Captain S Nishimura, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Moji, (14th March,) with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kaisha.

THE B I S N Co's ss Secundra, 1,675 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta (1st March) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Anderson, Mr J Walker, Mrs Hunt, Mr Shachan, Mr F Nicholson, Mr Duncan, Mr Alubone, Mr Elsine, Mr Charles, Mr Nathal and 10 deck.

THE P and O Co's ss Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain C Denny, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, (14th March,) via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Robertson, Lieut Dereell, Mr G Gaddum, Mr S Gaddum, Mr J Gadd, Major Spitsburg, Mr A Thomas, Mr H H Boyle, Mr A G Wiles, Mr C Jackson, Mr F Fitz-Gerald, and 16 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Den of Airlie	2275	Jervis	Marseilles	12-4	Bombay Co, Ld
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	3-4	F M & Co
C	Valentia	2111	Thomas	Hamburg	3-4	Bombay Co
D	Clan Macrae	1600	Beckoe	Hamburg	4-4	F M & Co
H & J	Courland	760	Souter	R S Ports		H C Joosub
K	Sabarmati	524	Fackeera	Mangalore	7-4	Shepd & Co
M	India	2391	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Carbiga	2981	Gadd	London	8-4	P & O S N Co
P	Palestrina	2209	Harder	Genoa	6-4	Bombay Co
Q	Candleshoe	2461	Chamberlain	Havre	4-4	W & A G & Co
R	Clan Campbell	1652	Barr		5-4	F M & Co

30 ton Crane.

Vasna			Martyr			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownager	1-4	Shepd & Co
Ponani	512	Fuckeera	Bhownager	4-4	Do
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	3-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Logician	3162	Chandler	Dunkirk	5-4	K N & Co
2	Australia	2293	Haig	L'pool	1-4	W & A G & Co
3	Armenia	2318	Shanklin	L'pool	11-4	W & A G & Co
3	Lindenfels	1863	Nens	Hamburg		Glade & Co
4	Agapanthus	2266	Davies	Dunkirk	1-4	F M & Co
6	Dawlish	2215	Partridge	London		J M & Co
7	Imperator	23 0	Brelich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
7	Trieste	32 3	Mitis	Trieste	7-4	A L S N Co
8	Berenice	2532	Sabadini	Trieste	3-4	A L S N Co
9	Amphitrite	2342	Costanzo	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
10	Rydal Hall	2139	Macquary	Liverpool	10-4	K N & Co
15	Roker	2267	Taylor	Havre		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi	4-4	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Matsuyama Maru s	Nishimura	Moji, March 14.
	Indus s	Chevallier	Marseilles, March 19.
	H M S Sphinx	Phillips	Muscat, March 29.
3	Paramatta s	Danny	Shanghai, March 14.
	Peshawar s	Vibert	Hongkong, March 11.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Berenice s	Sabadini	Trieste, etc.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Armenia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Secundra, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—200 cwt buffalo horns, Bundally Esmail.
Dawlish s—55 cwt olibanum and 20 cwt rampatree, K Bhimjee Sajan; 1,007 cwt myrabolams, Arjoon Khimjee; 12 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—11 casks and 10 cases condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macrae s—56 cwt gum and 1 cwt. palm leaves, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 65 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Logician s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 2,001 cwt rapeseed and 999 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Agapanthus s—2,100 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co. 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,219 cwt rapeseed, Poonja Jairam.

FOR HAVRE.

Candleshoe s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Candleshoe s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Halli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Den of Airlie s—1,800 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Palestrina s—726 cwt linseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—60 cwt fennelseed, M M Rassbhoy; 100 bales cotton, M H E Elias; 285 cwt shark fins and 13 cwt. fish maws, C Ebrahim and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CARRUTHERS—March 26, at Muzaffarpore, the wife of Captain R A Carruthers, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1899.

A MONTH ago, we ventured to express a doubt whether the conscientious labours of the Plague Commissioners, then in our midst, would add to our knowledge of plague, and we opined that Mr. Nathan's Report, published by the Government of India, brought together and epitomised the information acquired by the Faculty and Government officers during the three years of the plague visitation. The "Overland Mail" quotes this view with entire approval, and adds that the vast reams of evidence piled up by the Commissioners cost a mint of money, and will never be read. A Commission to collect evidence was, under the circumstances, the last thing that was required, for all available information was already on record, and accessible to every inquirer. Had a Commission of specialists been sent out by the India Office, to share with the savants of the Continent the labour of active scientific research, it would have been welcome, and no one in India would have grudged the expense. In default of that, the popularisation of the information already accessible is one of the needs of the time. When public instructors tell the people of Bombay that the plague is a visitation which had best be left alone, that no measures have any influence on its incidence or duration, and that if left severely alone it will disappear of its own accord in its own time, it is evident that the knowledge acquired is not as widely diffused as might have been supposed. From this point of view, a booklet on the Bubonic Plague by Mr. E. H. Hankin, M. A., Bacteriologist to the North-West and Central Provinces, just published by the *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad, supplies a pressing need. Professor Haffkine contributes a preface, in which he points out that much of the opposition to plague measures is due to the want of knowledge of the real nature of the danger which they are designed to avert. The terrors of plague are aggravated by ignorance of the nature of the malady. The same ignorance caused Europeans, now supposed to be impervious to plague, to suffer in past ages from that pestilence to a degree never witnessed in India for three centuries. Plague was a recurring scourge in Europe, and even in the last century important European cities lost half their population by it. In the third, and again in the sixth century—prior to the visitations of the middle ages,—Europe was swept from end to end by recurring waves of plague that ruined whole provinces. In Rome and Constantinople, the deaths rose from 5,000 to 10,000 a day.

If people could get rid of erroneous notions, and learn what plague is not, a great advance would be made. Mr. Hankin mentions that an intelligent fakir of high position who had used his influence to persuade his neighbours to submit to the measures necessary to deal with an outbreak of plague, asked him whether it was not true that a saheb had taken the poison from a cobra and put it into the head works of the Bombay water supply, and thus spread plague throughout the city. Knowing that this belief was held in good faith, and was wholly due to ignorance, Mr. Hankin replied that the plague is not a water-borne disease like cholera, and that therefore the theory is not likely to be true. The incident suggested the expediency of putting into simple narrative form information about the plague suitable to the intelligence of leading natives whose co-operation during plague outbreaks is so valuable. Mr. Hankin had written a similar booklet on the cause and prevention of cholera that was translated into thirteen languages, and it appears to have been of practical service. It showed that outbreaks may be prevented by the observance of ancient customs still extant in various parts of India. Government adopted the plan of hiring Brahmans to draw water for pilgrims instead of leaving the multitude to find it for themselves in tainted wells. The author disclaims any official character for his present publication, which takes no note of measures adopted by Government, the object being to describe the disease and show what people may do to protect themselves from it. He first describes what happened in Europe in the fourteenth century, when the people and the Governments were equally ignorant of the true nature of plague. The fearful visitation of the Black Death had its origin in an outbreak of plague in a Tartar host besieging the city of Gaffa on the coast of the Crimea. Thousands of the besiegers were carried off daily, as if, said the Italian chronicler, arrows from Heaven were beating at them and striking down their pride. The Tartars resorted to the diabolical manœuvre of bombarding the city with the bodies of the dead, which they flung over the walls with their engines of war. For a time the Christians succeeded in obviating the danger by throwing the infected bodies into the waters of the sea, but the plague broke out amongst them, they took to their ships and evacuated the town, carrying the infection with them, first to Constantinople, where inconceivable numbers of the population were destroyed. The Emperor himself, whose son was carried off in three days, wrote an account of the pestilence in which it is stated that the strong and the weak were equally struck down, and death spared not those of whom care was taken any more than the poor destitute of all help. Mr. Hankin cites the statement that those who recovered had no second attack or none of a serious nature, as the first observation of facts indicating the possibility of a protective vaccination against plague. The Italian merchants carried the infection with them to Messina, whence it infected the whole of Sicily. Next it spread to Genoa, where scarcely a seventh of the population survived. The infection was carried by a plague-stricken ship to Venice and soon spread over the whole of Italy, and from there all over Europe. In London 100,000 perished, 50,000 in Paris, 30,000 in Sicily, Italy lost half its population, Germany 1,200,000. In England the destruction of life was appalling, the fields being left untilled and the cattle untended. In a small French city, where 25,000 were carried off, it was recorded that the deaths were more numerous about the market places and in the poor narrow streets than in broader and more spacious areas, and wherever one or two people died in any house at once or in a short space of time, the rest of the household were carried off, so much so that very often in one home ten or more ended their lives together. And in many houses the dogs and even cats died. Plague destroyed 25,000,000 out of the total population of Europe, estimated at 105,000,000.

Unquestionably the mortality was greatly aggravated by the mistaken belief that the disease was communicated even by speaking to a person suffering from it, for it was impossible to get persons to attend on the sick or remove the bodies. On the other hand, it was not known that an infected place could communicate plague without any contact with a plague-stricken person. Doctors refused to see or prescribe for such patients even for all they possessed, and thousands of persons were left to die, being abandoned by their nearest relations. The writer contrasts this with what we have seen in India, where no doctor or official ever failed in his duty, and English ladies visited the plague hospitals without fear. But they did not live in houses where men or rats were being attacked. The natives readily ministered to their friends and relations in the hospitals with an immunity secured by free ventilation and a careful disinfection of the floors. Mr. Hankin appositely repeats a quotation from the Bhagavati Purana, already turned to excellent account by Dr. King, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. A goddess informs the people that by order of Brahma, she and other divinities will visit various villages and put to death all the wicked :—"Intelligent people understanding my approach, will study the Shastras, and will ever be very careful. The moment rats fall from the roof above, jump about and die, they will at once leave their houses with their friends and relations, and will go to a plain;" there in their temporary encampment the family are to recite verses and hymns which can only be done after taking off their clothes and bathing. They are also enjoined to perform worship every day, which implies daily bathing, and they are directed to burn incense on the sacred fire in the presence of friends, relations, and servants. The necessity for including servants in the fumigation is unusual, and shows that it was deemed necessary to take special means to combat the plague. When after a sufficient interval, the family return to their house, they are directed to do so well adorned, which involves a general washing of garments. Religious ceremonies are to be carried out in the presence of the sacred fire, and this, according to custom, requires previous whitewashing and cleansing of the house. Mr. Hankin draws the conclusion that on the appearance of plague, it is better to follow the rules laid down in the ancient Shastras instead of refusing to take any precaution on the ground that the disease is *Kismet*, and cannot be staved off. Surely a reasonable conclusion, especially when supplemented by a strong recommendation to freely resort to inoculation, which science has placed at the disposal of all who choose to profit by it.

IT would almost appear as if the Liberal leaders had come to a definite agreement with regard to the policy which they are prepared to advocate, and if the chance arises, to pursue in the Far East, so far as Russia is concerned. That policy is to acquiesce in Russian ascendancy in Manchuria. Sir Edward Grey, in his Queen's Hall speech, the other day, was clear and emphatic on this point. Lord Rosebury's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs explained how it was that apparently so little progress had been made in arriving at an understanding with Russia in regard to North China. He stated the policy of the Government under three heads : (1) Defence ; (2) very moderate expansion ; (3) and maintenance of the balance of power and our prestige. But he might have said that of every Government since the year one. Mr. Brodrick took them no further, and what the country wanted to know was not so much what our Government had been doing with the Chinese Ministers at Peking, because in many of these important matters Chinese Ministers were merely lay figures between two great European Powers, but what had been passing directly between our own Government and the Russian Government. On the Liberal side, what they wanted to see as regarded these difficult questions was a friendly understanding with the Russian Government. Liberals not only wished for that, but they believed it to be practicable. They believed that all the elements for bringing about that understanding existed. The Conservative Government, as far as he understood their views, were prepared to admit that Russia was to have possession of a naval port, and of a commercial port, and an ascendancy in Manchuria itself. In return for that it was understood we were to accept an open door for British trade, the open door being interpreted to mean that British goods shall go in on as favourable terms as the goods of any other nations. It is highly significant that Sir Henry Fowler, the late Secretary for India, should the very next evening have advocated an identical policy, when addressing his constituents in Wolverhampton East. In referring to the foreign policy of the Government and the condition of affairs in China, Sir Henry said "the present Government deserved the most tolerant consideration, not only from their opponents, but from the country at large, for he held very strongly to the opinion that the first duty of Great Britain, whether its affairs were administered by a Liberal Government or a Tory Government, or a Unionist Government, was to maintain and sustain, develope, and create the most friendly relations with the great Empire of Russia. Great Britain and Russia were the two great Asiatic Powers, and it was much to the interest of these Powers, as it was to the interest of the world at large, that the most friendly relations should exist between them. They had heard a great deal of late about China and the open door, which never was open, but was either ajar or shut ; they heard of interferences with the trade, their rights, and treaties, and the breaking up of China, and every week some sensational news of what Russia was doing at Pekin. Asia, he thought, was large enough for both Russia and Great Britain, and their interest was to be friendly with Russia, and Russia to be friendly with them. Russia had done a great deal in Asia, an enormous work in Asia, as well as Great Britain. God only knew what the future of China's Empire was going to be, but he was certain that the true interest of these two Empires was that they should be on most friendly terms with each other, to develope their trade in that great country, not to be jealous of and minimise, but to protect and promote each other's interests." The key to British policy in China seems here to be fully defined.

THE report on the administration of the Opium department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897-98 shows that 19,292½ chests of opium were distributed throughout India during the year. Compared with the previous year there is a decrease of over 5,200 chests, and the falling off is almost entirely due to the lessened export trade with China. To that country 16,676 chests of opium were exported, but those figures have shrunk to the extent of 5,613 since last year, and the trade has gone off 15,557 chests since 1893-94. For the purpose of reducing the downward tendency of the trade, reductions of Rs. 50, and finally Rs. 100, per case were made, but the position of affairs improved very slightly. The low rate of exchange of the dollar as compared with the rise in the sterling value of the rupee, the increased production of opium in China, and its cheapness—this combination is no doubt responsible for the smaller volume of trade. There is one crumb of consolation in the partial failure of the opium crop in China, and in consequence an increased trade with India, which has been noted since the close of the financial year under review. The total quantity of opium that actually passed into consumption was 117,310 lbs., or 7,107 lbs. less than in the previous year. The decrease is general throughout the Presidency, and is assigned to the continuance of plague, but in Khandesh and Broach smuggling is suspected as the cause of adverse sales. Vigilance against this illicit trade is being exercised on the borders of British territory, and Government are anxiously awaiting Dr. Pollen's report as to his suggestions for the repression of smuggling. A serious irregularity was brought to light in regard to the opium farms in Mahi Kantha. It was found that farmers were not paying the full excise duty of Rs. 700 per chest, which is the price paid by opium farmers in British districts. It is certainly of importance to ascertain whether the agreement with Native States has been as laxly interpreted elsewhere as it has been in Mahi Kantha. The area under poppy cultivation in Baroda decreased from 6,371 acres in 1896-97 to 4,313 acres in 1897-98, while the stocks in hand have increased by 52,917 lbs. Since the close of the year, 199 chests have been sent by the Baroda Government to Bombay for export to China. But this amount will make no appreciable reduction in the enormous stock of 380,643 lbs. that was in hand on 31st July last. It is hardly too much to say that stocks of such magnitude in a Native State, the territories of which are intermixed, like those of Baroda, with British districts, are a standing menace to the internal opium revenue of British India, and Mr. H. S. Lawrence suggests that the Commissioner should be asked to consider with the political authorities the possibility of effecting a further reduction of these stocks. The revenue derived from opium under export duty and excise are Rs. 1,35,53,354 and Rs. 9,49,056 respectively, the decrease being Rs. 48,20,011 and Rs. 32,741 as compared with the former periods. Part of the latter decrease may, it is feared, be ascribed to smuggling, and Government hope that in the next report there will be evidence to show that smuggling is being rigorously suppressed.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s Shannon, with inward mail is expected to arrive at 7 A. M., on Saturday, 8th April.

THE LORD BISHOP of Lucknow will preside at the annual meeting of the North India Bible Society at Allahabad this morning.

CAPTAIN A. S. ROE, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is about to be appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st class, at Ferozepore.

CAPTAIN H. A. F. MAGRATH, 1st Sikhs, succeeds Captain Foley as District Recruiting Officer at Amritsar when the latter vacates on 10th April.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN, Military Member, is now making a short tour in the Central Provinces. He will reach Simla about the 10th instant.

THE Arcot-Ranipet Railway has been inspected by the Government Inspector, but we learn that it cannot be opened for traffic until orders are received on the Inspector's report from the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. H. P. GRAVES, 40th Pathans, officiates as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Lahore district, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Young, appointed to officiate in command of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

TWO officers of the Baluchistan Agency were bitten by a dog on Thursday morning at Sibi : Captain Tighe somewhat severely, and Captain Archer slightly. The dog is believed to have been only savage and not mad ; but all precautions have been taken.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander H. A. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Muscat having left that port on the 29th March. She has come here to be docked for usual repairs and probably will remain in Bombay for about a fortnight. The Sphinx experienced fine weather throughout the voyage with light south westerly winds.

THE "Gaulois" states that M. [redacted] has had communicated to him by [redacted] fence group certain facts, showing [redacted] existence of a national conspiracy.

THE Madras Government has issued a string of questions (printed copies of which can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Government Press) which must be replied to by all officers applying for admission to the benefits of exchange compensation allowance.

MR. J. TREVENA, Superintendent of Police, Colombo, was stabbed in the back by a European sergeant, named Dunlop, while on a visit of inspection to the Pettah police station yesterday morning. The assailant admits the crime and is in custody, while the injured officer has been removed to hospital and lies there in a precarious condition.

THE "Matin" of March 16, published an interview which a representative of the journal has had with Major Esterhazy in London. The latter is represented as having said that he was convinced of Dreyfus's guilt, and that he did not believe that Colonel Henry committed suicide. Henry was an ambitious man, who allowed himself to be taken advantage of by everybody. In conclusion, Esterhazy declared that he would publish further revelations if the General Staff drove him too far.

RAILWAY receipts are a very fair indication of the state of trade and the condition of the people, and it is very satisfactory to notice the buoyant character of the returns for many of the Indian lines. The Bengal and North-Western Railway appears to be in a very favourable position, and its receipts for the present year show a large increase both in passengers and traffic carried and in total earnings. During the eleven weeks beginning with January and ending on March 18th, the total receipts were Rs. 15,69,364, while in the corresponding period of last year they were only Rs. 14,76,100 an increase of Rs. 93,264. With the opening of the Ganges-Gogra Doab line on Tuesday next there is of course every probability of a further large increase in the earnings of the railway.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR PENN SYMONS, Commanding the Sirhind district, has been offered and has accepted the command of the troops in Natal. His new appointment carries with it the temporary rank of Major-General, and is equivalent to a 1st class Indian district. Sir Penn will be greatly missed at Umballa, and by his departure India will lose the services of a sound and experienced soldier. His selection for the Natal Command is a gratifying proof that his services, for the last fourteen years in India, during which he has been through four campaigns, have been recognised by the Home authorities. He will renew his acquaintance with South Africa after a long period of absence for he was only a Captain in the old 24th Regiment during the troublous period of 1879.

THE very remarkable results of irrigation in the Punjab during 1897-98 have already been noticed. The Government of India's review is published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*, and is justifiably, if unusually, enthusiastic. "The results recorded in the Punjab Revenue Report for 1897-98," we are told, "are unparalleled in the history of irrigation in that Province, and the Government of India desire to express their gratification at the success which has been attained on nearly every canal, and to cordially acknowledge the efficiency of the canal administration and the excellent service rendered by the staff of Irrigation Engineers, to whose exertions and skill these results are largely attributable." Of the annual report also it is said that it "has been admirably compiled and is full of interest from beginning to end."

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"The Hindu superstitions recorded by Abbe Dubois, do not appear to have quite died out even in these latter days of the nineteenth century. A few days ago it was proposed by the "dharmakartas" of the Karanaseswaran Covil Saidapet (Chingleput District) to remove one of the idols of the temple from a small shrine erected in the court-yard of the temple to a structure newly built in the same courtyard. One of the "poojalies" objected to the contemplated removal of the idol, and said that the divinity represented did not wish to change his place of residence, and to add weight to his representation he deliberately cut off a portion of his tongue and placed it before the idol. This was regarded by the people at large as an act done under the immediate inspiration of the divinity, and the *poojali* with the cut tongue is being made a hero of. Of course, no medical man was sent for to attend to the wounded man, and from all accounts he is getting over his mishap. The bit of tongue sliced off, has been put in a new earthen pot filled with water, and is regarded with feelings of awe and reverence by the worshippers of the temple."

MR. RHODES left Berlin at noon on March 16 for the Hague. The "National-Zeitung" contains the following announcement, which is in accordance with the facts :—As a first result of the negotions with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the treaty concerning the erection of the telegraph line from the Cape to Cairo through the German East African territory was signed. The negotiations with respect to the construction of the railway are not so far advanced. In this regard, however, an agreement as to the points of view from which the project is regarded has been effected, and this community of views justifies the hope that a definitive understanding will be effected. The route which it is contemplated that Mr. Rhode's north to south railway shall follow in traversing German East African territory is calculated to be very convenient for a connection with the German "East African Central Railway" (the projected German railway from the coast to the interior) ; Tabora having been selected as the point of intersection. The "Times" correspondent says it is intended that the Telegraph Treaty shall, for the present, remain secret.

AS recently stated, in certain cases of dacoity which occurred near Goona in Central India in November and December 1898, suspicion fell upon Pathans, and at the request of the Gwalior Durbar Mr. Waterfield of the Thagi and Dacoity Department was deputed to inquire whether any of the suspected persons were British subjects. His inquiries unfortunately led to the discovery that five Pathan sowars of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse were rightly or wrongly charged with complicity in these cases. The case against these sowars is strong enough to necessitate their committal for trial in the Sessions Court of the Resident at Gwalior. It is to be hoped, for the credit of a distinguished corps, that it may be proved that the Central India Horse had no concern in the pillaging of villages of a district in which the regiment is specially quartered for the purpose of securing the protection of life and property. At the same time it would be a mistake to suppose that there has recently been any alarming increase of crime, or that the number and size of the various gangs of dacoits in Central India have increased. Since the Maharaja Sindhia began a systematic raid upon dacoit strongholds in his territories in the Esagarh district of Gwalior in July last, nearly every gang has been broken up and dispersed : a large number of prisoners, more than 100 in all, have been captured : and most of these have been tried, convicted and sentenced by the Court of the Gwalior State. Dacoity, so far from being on the increase, has greatly diminished. Since the beginning of the year only three cases have occurred in Esagarh district, where a year ago the average monthly return of dacoities was about ten. It is of course not the policy of the Government of India to use the Thagi and Dacoity Department for the suppression of dacoity in Native States so long as the States show the will and the power to control crime, and in this as in other matters the Maharaja Scindhia has proved himself eminently capable of managing his own business. As attention is likely to be attracted by these Goona cases, therefore, it is as well to say that Mr. Waterfield's deputation to Goona in January last had not for its object the slightest intention of interfering with the jurisdictional prerogatives of the Maharaja.

THE Russian Geographical Society is fitting out, with the aid of funds supplied by the Czar, a new expedition for the exploration of Central Asia. The expedition, the work of which is intended to cover two years, is to be under the command of Lieutenant Kozlo[illegible] will leave St. Petersburg at the end of [illegible] month. It will make its way through [illegible]a and the desert of Gobi, across the [illegible]tains by Lake Koko-nor, and pene-[illegible]gion lying round the upper waters of [illegible]iver.

WE have read with interest two articles in the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" upon the Japanese Army "of to-day and to-morrow." In regard to mobilisation our contemporary regards details as obscure, but believes that, provisionally taking in the existing reserve the Army would be constituted in thirteen divisions, each of from 13,000 to 14,000 men. After the present year these divisions will be wholly of active formation. The 75,000 men of the reserve attached to the divisions will be removed from the establishment of the active forces, and be constituted independently as the nucleus and training body for the independent reserve, to be constituted in ten divisions, with a total strength of 130,000 men, from the Landwehr. This reorganisation will give a total force, in mobilisation, of something more than 300,000 men, but in addition, each mobilised regiment will have a depot for the progressive training and embodiment of the Landsturm. The "Heeres-Zeitung" remarks that the Japanese Army is trained according to German regulations, which have altogether displaced the French system once in force, and adds that the greatest zeal, discipline, and patriotism prevail in the ranks.

A BODY of French lieutenants has ventilated a grievance before the Council of State, and there seems to be no doubt that they will obtain redress. Among them is M. Julien Viaud, the celebrated writer known as Pierre Loti. These gentlemen, nine in number, were compulsorily retired by presidential decision, in accordance with Article 8 of the law of June 10, 1896, which re-organised the whole corps of naval officers. Their first argument is that the committee upon whose advice their retirement was decided upon had not been formally consulted, and that the decision taken was contrary to right. They allege that Admiral Besnard did not act in conformity with the spirit of the law, which had obviously for its purpose to consolidate the position of officers, submitting them to retirement only upon individual considerations. Further it is stated that the Minister, in pursuance of a resolution of the Superior Council of the Navy, greatly aggravated their unfavourable situation by creating all at once a new group of officers, who ranked with them. It was M. Lockroy who brought the matter before the Council of State and the report of the Government commissioners upon the subject was favourable to the officers in question.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the publication in the *Figaro* of the depositions made before the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation in which the evidence of M. Dupuy, who was Premier also in 1894, showed that he was not cognizant of and did not concern himself about the Dreyfus case till quite recently.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The Chinese Government is sending troops to the vicinity of Kiaochau to protect foreigners.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN THE BALKANS.

APRIL 3.

Four hours' fighting has taken place between the Turkish and Bulgarian frontier guards at Kizylagach, in which a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides.

THE INDIAN SUGAR ACT.

It is reported at Vienna that the Powers affected by the Indian Sugar Act have been in communication, and will probably take common action for the protection of their interests.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that the Chinese have officially notified the British Consul at Tientsin that the entire foreshore of Chingwantao has been reserved for a Chinese company for official and private purposes, thus rendering nugatory the opening of that port.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 12 midnight, to-day.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 3.

Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah was honoured with a visit from the Nizam, last night, and great was the demonstration in connection with the visit. His Highness was escorted by Sir Vikar from Mulkapett, and on arrival at Begumpett was entertained in princely fashion by his host till five this morning. The arrangements for the reception were magnificent, and outshone everything of the kind hitherto seen in Secunderabad. The Nizam and Sir Vikar were strikingly cordial in their relationship. The visit marks an era in Hyderabad political activity.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, R. E., is posted to the charge of the Punjab Military Works, Lieutenant-Colonel Glennie, from Madras, succeeding Colonel Hart, in charge of Quetta Circle; while Lieutenant-Colonel Kellie from Bengal takes charge of the Lahore Circle, and Lieutenant Brenner, R. E., officiates as Executive Engineer, Ulwar State.

On relief by Captain Dallas, Major Day joins the Head-quarters office of the Director-General, Military Works Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maro left Singapore, for Colombo, on the 3rd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Pauay, Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manilla (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cables Cayenne Pinheiros and Cayenne Paramaribo both interrupted. During interruption telegrams for Cayenne are posted from Paramaribo.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minute
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	1	33 p.m.	...	19
Suez	3	2	20 p.m.	...	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 3rd April, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	22	...	1
" Karachi	0	13	...	1
" Madras	0	13	...	4

ALTHOUGH it is rather late in the day, we are glad to hear that the London County Council is contemplating the erection of some suitable memorials to Chaucer and Milton. We presume that Chaucer's will be located somewhere in the Borough, perhaps on the supposed site of the famous inn from which the Canterbury pilgrims used to foregather—

Befel, that in that season, on a day,
In Southwark, at the Tabard, as I lay,
Ready to wenden on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury with devout courage.

It is certainly difficult to associate the Highstreet now so famous as the land of Hooliganism, with any pilgrimage—except, indeed, to the pot-house. And yet we dare say some tolerably heavy drinking went on even in Chaucer's time at the same Tabard. But where he lived or where he died not even the antiquarian knoweth. His queer old tomb in Westminster Abbey, just by those of Tennyson and Browning, dates only from the sixteenth century and may not cover his bones. Milton, of course, was born in Bread-street-hill, Cheapside, and lived in many parts of London-Aldersgate, Barbican, Artillery-row, Bunhill-fields, and other quarters, including Holborn, where he wrote "Paradise Lost." To Milton, London must have been a much pleasanter place to live in than it is now, when it is difficult to imagine fair gardens in the heart of the City, which he so often invokes:

I, well content, where Thames with influent tide,
My native city laves, meantime reside;
For here I woo the Muse, with no control;
For here my books, my life, about me whole.

And so forth. We wonder how many, except Americans, go to see his tomb in St. Giles', Cripplegate? However, if they put up statues in the new Strand, there will be no need of research.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE EPSOM DERBY.

ATHLETICS AT CAMBRIDGE.

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

THE slight rainfall of last week has brought about a decided improvement in sport with hounds; scent has lain better, and several good runs have been recorded. The annual meeting of the Essex Hunt was held last week, and after the joint mastership between Mr. Bowlby and Mr. Arkwright had been formally dissolved it was decided to invite Mr. Bowlby to accept office alone. Mr. Charles Green will act as field master, and the guaranteed subscription has been slightly increased. Mr. Algernon Rushout succeeds Major de Ireville as master of the Cotswold hounds. For upwards of twenty years he controlled the fortunes of the North Cotswold, and a better selection could scarcely have been made, as Mr. Rushout is extremely popular in the neighbourhood. Good sport was enjoyed with various packs on Saturday, but the North Cheshire may fairly claim the honours, not only for the day, but for the week. The Earl of Inniskillen was in charge, and the large field which had assembled at Bradfield Green had not long to wait before a start was effected. Close to the trysting place hounds hit off the line of an outlying fox, and with an improving scent they ran to Warmingham Wood, where they were at fault. Either the same or another fox was viewed away on the far side, and the pack streamed over the grass towards the river Weaver at a pace which obliged their followers to ride hard in order to keep on terms. Crossing the river, hounds held on at the same fast pace, and they had been running for upwards of two hours when, racing from scent to view, they rolled over their fox in the open near Wheelock Bone Works. Twenty miles of country were traversed in the course of this fine run, and not many of the field were in at the death. Another good run ensued from Groley, in the course of which both the brook and the Weaver river had to be negotiated. Fairly good sport fell to the share of the Atherstone field on Wednesday, when Thorpe was the meet and Thorpe New Gorse the first draw. A fox was at home, and, getting well away, hounds bore round left-handed past Clifton Spinney and on for Lullington. In the event their quarry found shelter under ground, and Chilcote Gorse furnished another fox, which escaped after a short pursuit. Better sport was enjoyed with a fox roused in Newton Gorse. Setting his mask for Spencer's Spinney, he ran through that covert without stopping, at Campville Farm hounds were only a couple of fields behind him. The prospects of a kill gradually became more remote as the pack worked out a weak line towards Haunton, and at length all traces of the fugitive disappeared. In the course of a run with these hounds on Friday Mr. Gerald Hardy, the popular master, had a bad fall, but I am glad to hear that he is progressing favourably. On Thursday Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds were at Aldersey, and the field were fortunate in obtaining first-rate sport. Several coverts had been drawn without success when hounds were thrown into Royalty, which provided a fox of the right stamp. Without a check and at a fast pace hounds ran this straight-necked customer up to Castletown covert. Going away on the same side he had entered, the fox headed back towards the covert whence he had come, with the pack always pressing, and at Royalty they marked him to ground. Hounds raced after him in grand style, and scored a kill in the open at the gorse lately planted by the Duke of Westminster. Another run followed later in the day with a fox roused at Grafton.

The public appear to be of the opinion that Flying Fox will win the Derby, considering the manner in which the Duke of Westminster's colt has been supported, for he has really been backed for a great deal more than all the other candidates put together, and it cannot be supposed by any rational being that any of the money comes from the stable. I expressed the opinion long ago that it is quite on the cards that, when the Duke's three-year-olds come to be seriously galloped, which will probably be about a week before the Two Thousand, Frontier will prove to be the best, in spite of his decided inferiority to Flying Fox last autumn, and it is certain that he was far more capable of improvement than his stable companion. There is a report that the dark colt Royal Emblem has wintered very well indeed, and that great expectations are entertained of his future career. Royal Emblem was a splendid two-year-old, but he wanted time, and it was wisely decided not to train him for his early engagements, of which he had twelve. He is half-brother to Common, by Royal Hampton, and he is the joint property of Lord Alington and Sir Frederick Johnstone. Royal Emblem is engaged in both the Two Thousand and the Newmarket Stakes, and, of course, he is in the Derby. A week or two before Common commenced his brilliant career in 1891 very few persons were aware of the existence of such an animal. Royal Emblem, has no fewer than twenty-four engagements in the future, and it is a fact worthy to be noted that he has been left in for every heavy stake for which he was entered as a foal or as a yearling. In the case of many owners, when horses are recklessly engaged, to their own grievous loss, the circumstance of Royal Emblem having accepted for all his races would signify nothing whatever, but animals owned by Lord Alington and Sir Frederick Johnstone are always most carefully managed. Royal Emblem, by the way, is entered for the Grand Prix, having been nominated for that race by Sir Frederick Johnstone.

Batley have only accomplished their task of winning the Yorkshire Senior Competition on the post so to speak. A few weeks ago they appeared to have the championship very easily within their grasp, but they suffered a few defeats, and Hull coming along well, their position became serious. So serious was it, indeed, that it was absolutely necessary for them to win their last match outright in order to secure first honours. They won the match but their visitors the Brighouse Rangers club, gave them a rare fright and nearly succeeded in upsetting calculations and giving Hull good cause for rejoicing. But Batley got their two points, and that, after all, is the main thing. The shield winners showed that the hard work of the season is telling on them, and their chances of retaining the Northern Union Cup are not very bright.

Seven matches constituted the League programme on Saturday last, and with Aston Villa fighting the battle of professionalism, they ran the risk of being passed in the race—for the time being at all events by their two strongest Lancashire rivals. This did not actually happen, the Villa being now nicely sandwiched between Liverpool and Everton. In the ordinary course of things the names of these two rivals ought to be transposed, for it is the fashion for teams to win at home and lay down their colours on foreign territory. Had this been followed Everton would now have been level with Liverpool, instead of which the Anfield-road representatives appear at the head for the very first time this season. And don't they deserve the honour?

Liverpool had not far to travel for their afternoon's performance—merely from St. Annes to Preston. They are training on the West Lancashire coast for their Cup-tie v. Sheffield United at the end of the week so that they were within easy reach of Deepdale. It goes without saying that they entered the arena brimful of confidence, for they had not lost so much as a goal in the League since they were at Trent Bridge on the 27th December—an astonishing record. This was now spoiled, for the North End did manage to score in the second half, but they were beaten for all that, the two points carrying the name of Liverpool to the head of the table. Their consistency all this year has been extraordinary, and quite unrivalled.

Everybody knows that for the first two months of the season Newcastle United were dead out of luck. They could not win a game, go where they would. Then they came out of their shell with a three to none conquest of Liverpool, since which date they have not known defeat within the borders of their own enclosure. Anyhow, this was the state of affairs up to Saturday last, when the spell was broken. For the first time on their own turf Newcastle found goals denied them, and they went down before Nottingham Forest by one to none. This failure would have filled the Northerners with misgiving a little time ago, but so far as one can make out they are not in danger of losing their membership. They have four clubs below them in the table.

The unlucky ones were again subjected to deep humiliation, Sheffield Wednesday meeting with defeat at Nottingham just as did their brother mourners, the Bolton Wanderers, at Bramallane. Both clubs are greatly in need of heartfelt sympathy. If it so happened that the two teams had to play off on neutral territory to the right of remaining in the premier League what a display we should have! Notts County only beat the Sheffielders by the odd goal, and the latter ought to have taken a point away, inasmuch as they were awarded a penalty. A week ago Crawshaw turned one of these to good account; this time he didnt, and Sheffield were undone.

Further changes were ventured upon by the Bolton Wanderers in the hope of turning the fortunes of the club, but they had not the desired result. A new half-back in the person of Hynes, of the Celtic, was given a trial, and the forward line was recast. Two of the men who helped to win the Cup-tie at Blackburn a week ago were cold-shouldered, and so far as we know their substitutes did not do a whit better—perhaps not so well. It wanted only eight minutes to the finish when both sides had a goal. Then Sheffield United came with a rush, and twice popped the ball in the net, the Bolton defence getting mixed up, as they have so often done this season.

Of the seven League clubs that appeared at home on Saturday three were deprived of both points. This occurred at Stoke. Need we say that it partook of a mild sensation? After being knocked out of the semi-final for the Lancashire Cup Blackburn Rovers held a council of war, the consequence being that several players were ordered to stand down. One of these was Carter, whose goalkeeping had not been up to the mark latterly, and Thompson was given his place. It was a change for the better decidedly, Stoke being unable to score for the first time for some weeks, and as their visitors put one through they went home happy and richer by a brace of points. The "Potters" were, of course, correspondingly depressed.

It was something of a coincidence that the club that will oppose Stoke in one of the big semi-finals on Saturday next went through a like experience. Derby County travelled to Turf Moor, where they found the Burnley team, under the command of burly J. K. Hillman, just a shade more than they could master. There was only a difference of a goal at the finish, but it must in fairness be stated that Livingstone, one of the home halves, was practically useless throughout the second half. Hillman kept goal in brilliant style, and it was as much due to him as to anybody that his team came out winners. The win was very welcome to Burnley who have done none too well this side Christmas.

With Manchester City engaged in frying another kind of fish, New Brighton had an oportunity of creeping nearer the champions of the Second Division. George Anderson's transfer certificate having been passed as all right, he helped the Merseyites to settle Grimsby Town, and they are now within a point of the Mancunians. Leicester Fosse were hopeful of reaching the same mark, but although they had the advantage of ground they could only draw with Buralem Port Vale. That lost point may cost the Fosse very dearly. Small Heath are not yet out of the reckoning, their victory at Luton helping them up nicely. It is worthy of note that the "Heathens" have more goals to their credit than any of their rivals.

After a most deadly dull month, the Military League has awakened to a sense of the necessity of getting the matches through. This has been brought about by the fact that the Army Athletic ground has been closed until the Army final day, and other war department lands are putting the shutters up to prepare for cricket. Casting back on Saturday night over the crowd of matches played since last Monday, the fact is shown that in nine games the winners have scored 40 goals against 8, and that the Durham Light Infantry have lost 27 of them! The most notable improvement has been shown by the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, who have got some new men. Simpson, too, has return to form in goal, which is a good thing since Lieutenant Moody has been transferred to the Bury depot, where he has been signed on by the Bury Club as an amateur. But this is all beside the championship battle, between the Black Watch and Scottish Rifles, which, at the time of writing, is thrilling the old army champions with joyous measure. They beat the Rifles by no fewer than four to one, before a couple of thousand soldiers. The game was devoid of good play in the true sense of the word, but excitement made up for lack of science. The Rifles never stood a chance, and certainly their form was so indifferent as to warrant the heaviness of the defeat. And it was their first one in the competition.—The final tie for the Gibraltar Cup was played on Friday, and resulted in an easy win for the holders' the 1st Yorkshire Regiment. Their opponents were the 1st Manchester Regiment, and a good old War of the Roses ended against the Palatinians by five to three.

On Saturday morning the football world awoke to the fact that the Royal Artillery, Portsmouth, were declared professionals. The chief issue affecting the service is how the gunners stand in the Army Cup Competition. They are due to play the 1st South Lancashire Regiment from Preston at Aston on Thursday. Enquiry on Saturday, in the right quarter revealed the fact that the gunners have wired to the Army Football Association secretary (Captain Ford) stating that they will appeal. Under these circumstances the Army Association will allow the semi-final at Birmingham to take place, but that the result will be subject to the decision of the Football Association upon the appeal against the Committee's finding. If the appeal is dismissed so will the gunners be from the Army Cup. Before the game the 1st South Lancashire Regiment will formally protest, so that in the event of the appeal being sustained they can state a case themselves for the Army Committee in respect to this particular tie.

The fixtures of the Gloucester club for next season have already been arranged, and as they stand at present they number thirty-six. The card presents no new feature, for the only changes from the present one is the substitution of matches with Penarth for those with Exeter, which entailed a long and no particularly profitable journey. Clifton will again open the season at Kingsholm, and that game will be followed by two others at home before the team will be called upon to visit Blackheath to play what will generally be looked upon as the most important contest of the season. Great care has been taken as usual to prevent a long sequence of out matches. Only during the very short days of the winter will the club be away for more than two weeks in succession.

The London Athletic Club took down a fairly strong team to Cambridge. The Rev. W. E. Lutyens was once again running for them. The Londoners were beaten by six events to three. Hunter won the mile after a grand finish from Lutyens in under 4 min. 23 sec. Graham took the half inside two minutes. Baines threw over 109 ft. and Hartley over 105 ft. in the hammer. Harrison, L.A.C., won the weight with a put of over 39 ft. Davie, L.A.C., won the two miles in brilliant time, but Workman, the three-miler, did as good a time as has ever been done at Fenner's. Paget Tomlinson was timed to do evens over the hurdles, and his high jump was splendid, while Jones in the long jump was very good. Davison must start faster in the quarter, and Jupp, L. A. C., won the sprint in poor time. At present Fremantle is not down to run in the three miles for Oxford. Vassall only just missed doing 23 ft. in the long. Hollins' quarter was very fast, and Smith showed considerable promise over the half. Thomas did even time for the sprint. Having regard to time and distance tests alone, Cambridge should win the hurdles, half, mile, three miles, weight, and hammer, with a good look in for the quarter and the high. Oxford are often a surprise on the day of the sports. If Fremantle were fit, he would win the three miles. It would not be surprising if the result were a dead heat; but, on the whole, Cambridge looks like having a good chance of winning. The hurdles will be an even finer race than last year.

THE GANGES-GOGRA DOAB extensions include lines from Turtipur to Benares, 83·20 miles, Mau to Azamgarh, 27 miles, Mau via Ballia to Revelganj, 71·32 miles, Aunrihar-Ghazipur, 29 miles, or a total of 210·52 miles with a permanent bridge over the Gogra River at Turtipur.

THE CHILDREN'S WARDS IN THE KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE new quarters for children now opened in the Khandalla Convalescent Home are well worth a visit. The block containing the rooms is in harmony with the general design of the building, and is connected with it by a prolongation of the lower tiled verandah. This, while affording every facility for communication with the main edifice and coming under the immediate supervision of the ever vigilant Matron, separates the new wing sufficiently for their comfort from the grown-up. On the lower floor is the dining-room for the little ones, a bright, spacious hall; next come quarters for the nurses, and beyond these again is the boys' ward, a fine airy room, containing at present six beds. It looks very cosy and comfortable with its white counterpaned cots, and pleasant views from every side. The young persons lodged there were well enough to be out in the grounds. Upstairs is a large ward accommodating eight little girls if necessary. The room is large, airy and enticingly fresh and dainty, with shady verandahs, back and front. Next to this ward is a room for the Nurse in charge, and beyond that a private ward for children whose parents can afford separate accommodation. There are verandahs at all sides of the building upstairs and down. The furniture is good and sufficient, well and wisely chosen, amongst it being a fine wardrobe and a table presented by the Army and Navy Stores. Toys lie about ready for the little convalescents, and, we understand, that Colonel Martin was the kind donor of these. In going through the wing one could hardly help envying the children who may get the chance of recovering amid such surroundings. The view from the verandahs alone would be quite enough to make one want to stay in such a lovely world. The general upkeep of the establishment strikes the visitor as perfect, order, cleanliness and freshness being visible everywhere. TheConvalescent Home is in an ideal situation, and lives up to it.

THE NEW POSTAL RULES.

AN extraordinary "Gazette," issued on 30th March, by the Government of India, contains a long Notification under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI. of 1898).

The object of this notification is to bring together in a complete form all the rules issued by Government under that Act.

Some of the rules have already been notified under Act VI. of 1898, and others reproduce in substance rules that have been notified in the past under the former Post Office Act and have remained in force up to the present time. In a few instances the provisions of these rules have been modified or added to, but attention has already been drawn in the Press, and by notices issued by the Post Office, to the more important changes that have been made, such as the concession as to sending stamped envelopes in pattern packets, and the permission to use private post cards by the Inland post.

It may, however, be noted that newspapers registered at the office of a Postmaster-General may now be sent value-payable, and also forwarded at the special rates for registered newspapers to Ceylon.

A THREATENED MOPLAH RISING.

OUR Calicut correspondent writes:—News was received at Calicut on Thursday of a threatened Moplah rising in the Ernad taluq. It would appear that some twenty-five or thirty Moplahs of Pullipuram, a Moplah village situated a few miles from Manjeri, had been planning for some days past to go out on the warpath, their grievance being of a dual character and directed against a certain official and a wealthy Nambudri landlord. Somehow or other a little Moplah boy happened to be concerned in the conspiracy. The intending fanatics got the boy to swear on the Koran that he would set the seal of silence on his lips. But the boy sickened at the prospect of joining in the rising and secretly divulged the news to his mother, who forthwith sent off the news to a relation of hers at Manjeri. This relative appears to have given information to the local authorities who lost no time in starting precautionary measures. Mr. R. E. Holland, Special Assistant Magistrate, was apprised of the conspiracy, and while himself adopting all possible measures to nip the outbreak in the bud, wired the news to the District Magistrate. Mr. H. L. Wilkinson, who is temporarily in charge of the office of District Superintendent, also received telegraphic information of the apprehended revolt and left for Ernad by this morning's train. The important Malapuram *Nercha* or feast of martyrs will be celebrated to-morow, and I understand that the would-be fanatics have signified their intention of "going out" after the feast, but the promptitude with which Mr. Holland and Mr. Wilkinson as well as Mr. Kunhayan, the Tahsildar of Ernad Mr. V. V. Kunhi Ramen, the Stationary Magistrate of Manjeri, and Khan Bahadur Kheykutti, the local Police Inspector, are acting, leads us to hope that the object of the malcontents will be frustrated.—"Madras Mail."

DOCTORS DIFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper, this morning, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, after working out figures for a week, blames me for "rushing into print for correcting a statement (made by him publicly and reproduced in the newspapers) without making sure of my facts." What he calls facts I do not know. But in arriving at true statistics, correct figures and some principles are necessary, and you have been good enough to publish the figures in my letter of 24th March last. Mr. Ibrahim suggested "that the Khoja Hospital had brought about the best results, and that the Municipal Commissioner should enquire and find out if the treatment accorded there was the best for plague patients." While making such suggestions, is it fair to the public if Mr. Ibrahim selects only a particular part of the period when the plague was raging, because it is found most favourable for his purpose? Statistics for such purposes ought necessarily to be taken from the results covering the whole period of plague and not from the results of one particular part of the period.

Plague treatment and results obtained in various plague hospitals are questions in which the public are most concerned at present, and more the public know of it the better it is for the community in general. Mr. Ibrahim not being a medical man, he might not know that his mode of working out statistics is harmful, and certainly not a proper one for the purpose he suggested.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. HIRAMANEK,
Hony. Chief Med. Officer, Parsee Fever Hospital.
April 3.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES STEAMER.

THE following is a list of passengers on board the s. s. "Indus" sailing for Colombo, the Straits China and Japan at 4 p.m. to-day.

FOR SAIGON.

Mr and Mrs Michael
Mr and Mrs M Bourgeand
Mr Midget
Mr Maurel
Mr La Vergne
Mr and Mrs Millaret
Sister Ephemie
Sister Chevalier
Mr and Mrs Descourtes
Mr Bonnadeau and four children
Sister Agathe Charpentier
Sister Eugenie Taure
Father Garnier
Father Lolegnac
Mr and Mrs Imbert
Mr and Mrs Crew Vellier

FOR HAIPHONG.

Mr and Mrs Madamsolle and 2 children
Mr Minault

FOR HONGKONG.

Mr and Mrs Dumas and two Caque. children
Sister Ambroise

FOR SHONGHAI.

Mr Morisse
Mr Molchanoff
Mr Haas and son
Miss Teilsa Nicolas

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mr B J Billimoria
Mrs Zimbelman

FOR NAGASAKI.

Mr S Leontieff
Mr Allana Hupemann

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sisters Pallier and Dalahaye
Mr Jos Gibe
Dr C Bach and 4 deck passengers.

THE Kadir Cup goes this year to Mr. Allhusen of the 9th Lancers out of a crowd of thirty-six competitors, of whom twenty-nine rode second horses. There was some uncommonly hard riding at the meeting, and as the pig were scarce and had to be sought for far afield over bad ground the horses had a rough time of it—one being killed outright and other two having to be shot.

THE FAR EAST.

THE FILIPINO JUNTA.

THE KOWLOON TERRITORY.

CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND CHINESE.

OUTRAGES AT TIENTSIN.

THE news from Manila is to the effect that the military authorities have been awaiting the arrival of General Lawton and re-inforcements to commence an advance on the rebel positions. It is imperative that some movement should be made early, as the wet season is fast approaching when the climatic conditions may prove a more deadly foe than the 'sniping' of the Filipinos. General Lowton arrived at the end of last week, and the report was that a general advance was to be made towards Malolos, the headquarters of General Aguinaldo, either on Thursday or to-day. It is believed that the Britishers in charge of the railway line are confined to their houses by the Filipinos. An outbreak of small-pox has been claiming many victims. Two steamers which left Manila on 1st February, have only just returned, all the crew having deserted on the ships being seized by the rebels. Ultimately when the vessels were liberated, the officials had to stoke the furnaces themselves. There are still many fires in the suburbs of Manila occasioned by incendiarism.—There is great tension at present at Peking in consequence of the Italian demands, the railway schemes and the extension of the cosmopolitan settlement at Shanghai. It is stated that Sir Claude Macdonald is in bad health, and it is imperative he should have a change. It is difficult to see how he can be relieved at this time.

THE FILIPINO JUNTA IN HONGKONG

is pursuing a course of civil warfare at present in the law courts of the Colony. Aguinaldo by two attorneys is claiming for the return from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of a sum of dol. 200,000 deposited with the Bank in January last year, with four per cent. interest accruing. The Bank refuses to pay over the money to the attorneys as the deposit receipt is endorsed by Aguinaldo with a request to pay the money on demand to two other persons, one of whom is Felipe Agoncillo, now in America. Aguinaldo issued a power of attorney in the name of the two parties now suing on his behalf in which he cancelled the right of the two persons named in the endorsements to draw the money. On the second day of the hearing of the suit, the counsel for the plaintiffs applied to the court for the committal of the proprietor of the *China Mail* for contempt of court on the ground that the minds of the jury were likely to be prejudiced by the heading of the report of the proceedings in that paper. The Chief Justice ruled the application was not made in proper form, and no further action has been taken in the matter. Counsel are still engaged settling the issues in the case.

H.M.S. "SANDPIPER AT WUCHOW.

Wuchow, March 10.

H.M.S. Sandpiper arrived here to-day. Admiral and Mrs. Holland and family, and Mrs. Hume are at present paying Wuchow a short visit. They arrived yesterday with the s.s. Lungkong (Captain Lossius), and will probably leave with H.M.S. Sandpiper. The weather has been very fine lately, and the gallant Admiral much admired the scenery of the West River.

Mr. Acheson, Commissioner of Customs, left for Home to-day.

THE KOWLOON TERRITORY.

THE DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER.

Hongkong, March 13.

We understand that Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart has been appointed the representative of Great Britain to delimit the frontier of the new territory at Kowloon.

Negotiations are going on with the Viceroy of Canton. We also believe an officer representing the Chinese Government was on a visit to the Colony on Saturday in connection with the delimitation.

Hongkong, March 16.

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and the Chinese officials appointed by the Viceroy of Kwangtung, Kee Wei and Wong Chuen Shin, left to-day for Mirs Bay in a steam launch to commence the delimitation of the northern boundary of the new territory to be leased by Great Britain.

At the signing of the Convention in Peking last year it would appear that a line was fixed upon as the boundary extending from Deep Bay to Starling Inlet, but the tour of the territory made by the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart and Hon. R. D. Ormsby and Lieutenant Rundal has apparently revealed the absurdity of defining the boundary by a straight line on the map. The originally proposed boundary would have shut out of British jurisdiction the Sham Chun river and the important market town of Sham Chun. It is now presumed that the boundary is to be extended back to the northern bank at least of this important waterway, and efforts are being made to bring the market town of Sham Chun under British jurisdiction.

A COVERT INSULT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

We have commented somewhat freely, writes the *China Mail*, upon the delays shown by H. M. Government in carrying out the Convention of last year regarding the Kowloon extension. It may appear to be in the obstructive vein were we now to object to the Chinese representative appointed to delimitate frontiers and otherwise to negotiate with our British agent. Still there are obligations on the Chinese side which ought to be regarded even in matters of succession. We do not know the Chinese gentleman (or official) who has been appointed to act with our esteemed Colonial Secretary (Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart), but reports from reliable sources would seem to point to the fact that he is not the man who should be placed in the position in which he has been put by the Chinese High Authorities. We are informed that Wong Chun Shin, who is the official appointed to meet our Honourable Delimitator (Mr. Stewart Lockhart), was the private secretary of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces. This native official was also the chief of the Likin department, upon whose action (as every mercantile man knows) depends the success or failure of foreign and native trade. Every old resident in South China also knows that irregularities in these matters must be somewhat steep to call for Imperial question. Mr. Wong Chun Shin, as we are informed, has not only been suspended from his appointments, and fined, for malpractices, but he will, most likely, be degraded—if he has not been already reduced in rank. Now, if this be so—and we have reason to believe that it is, and that the malpractices were exposed at the instance of the entire Consular Body in Canton, including Consul Mansfield—it becomes an interesting question why the Commissioner for China to delimitate any boundaries anywhere should be the same official who has been brought 'under a cloud' in the way mentioned. Even allowing for the margin usually granted in favour of Chinese officials, in matters wherein British officials can never obtain any consideration, it may be asked why this acceptance of a cast-off should be perpetrated. It looks like a covert insult to Great Britain, via Hongkong. We have always made allowances for the miserably inefficient and incomplete system of provincial government in China, and have invariably made allowances for the necessity created by Peking demands for provincial squeezes. But when we find that an official who has been discredited by his own Government has been appointed to meet one of our own leading officials, we are constrained to ask who has blundered. We await the blunderers' answer.

THE GERMAN FLAGSHIP.

The German flagship Kaiser left on March 15th for Swatow in order that Admiral von Diederichs may hand over the command of the Far Eastern squadron to H. E. Prince Henry of Prussia. On the 14th March, the Admiral and commanders and officers of the Kaiser and Prinzess Wilhelm held an "At Home" on board the flagship. There was a large gathering of guests, ladies and gentlemen, and officers from the British, Austrian, American and Portuguese war-ships in the harbour. The after deck was very prettily decorated with flowers and Japanese lanterns, and settees and chairs provided comfortable seating accommodation. The buffet arrangements were perfect, and were of an entirely novel character on board ship. A Japanese tea house had been arranged, and huge German sailors, dressed in kimoos, cut most grotesque figures, as they moved about in attendance upon the visitors. Down, in the battery, a wonderful transformation had been effected. The furnishings were those of a *Zum Landsknecht*, and the efforts of the designer to perfect the representation with the little means at hand were amusing and most original. The old Black Forest clock was there, but the candlesticks were constructed out of solid drawn quick-firing gun cartridges. The sailors in attendance on the 'drouthy' men of this apartment were dressed in Tyrolese peasant dress, and Tyrolese music was rendered by a band of zithers and a flute. Dancing was engaged in on the after deck to the strains of the ship's band, and maintained till seven o'clock in the evening. The guests were rather startled in the midst of their enjoyment by the exchange of salutes between the American monitor and the German flagship. During an interval in the dancing a number of the crew gave a very entertaining exhibition of gymnastics. The *Zum Landsknecht* was patronised till a late hour, when the guests bade a reluctant good night to the hospitable officers.

THE THREATENED DEADLOCK AMONG THE SHANGHAI NATIVE BANKS.

In a recent issue we gave with all reserve what we said was the native version of a recent affair in which the validity of certified native Bank orders was in question. The "Siawenpao" of the 3rd March contains a somewhat different account of the affair and we believe it to be the true one.

It appears that on the 9th of January last, the compradore of the German firm previously mentioned ordered a quantity of kerosene oil from the Yah Chih hong, and paid bank orders for it in advance to Chou, the owner of the hong, to the extent of Tls. 10,400. Chou got from the Standard Oil Co. godown warrants for oil to the value of Tls. 7,600 to hand to the compradore, but as to bank orders to the extent of Tls. 7,300, instead of buying oil with them as he was bound to do, he handed them to one Chao Lan-sai, an employe of the Hung Yu Bank, to satisfy a debt to that bank, and then absconded with what was left. Chao Lan-sai had the Bank orders Chou had given him certified the same evening by the issuing banks. Later on in the evening the compradore, beginning to fear that he had been defrauded, sent round to the issuing banks to stop the payment of the orders which Chou had received from him, and asked his employers to request the German Consul General to move the Mixed Court magistrate to instruct the issuing banks to stop payment. He also made an attempt to find Chou at his, the Yah Chih, hong, but only succeeded in finding two of the employes who were taken before the Chinese band magistrate, and testified that on the afternoon in question the before-mentioned Chao Lan-Sai had come to them and told them that their master had absconded, and they had better take whatever they could find in the hong and make themselves scarce. It appears that Chao, the Hung Yu Bank employe, was interested with Chou in the Yah Chih hong, and it was through him that the bank lent money to the hong; and it was to repay this money that Chou and Chao concerted the scheme for obtaining bank orders from the compradore, and then getting them certified before it was known that Chou had absconded. The scheme was thwarted in time, and there is no reason to suppose that it will produce any deadlock or trouble among the native banks generally.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE.

A NATIVE VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

According to a Peking letter, the native official version of the recent massacre of unarmed peasants by Cossacks last January near Port Arthur, agrees substantially with what has already appeared in these columns, but it is added that the surviving peasants carried the news to the country side and in an incredibly short time some 6,000 armed village militia were gathered together who marched the next day to the scene of the massacre. There was, however, no fighting, for the Cossacks had already retired to Port Arthur; but when the Russians heard of this gathering of desperate peasants anxious to avenge their relatives and kinsmen's deaths, the former sent an interpreter to explain matters, but the exasperated peasantry would take no explanations and so carried him off as a prisoner into the hills. The man's fate is not yet known; but the peasants claim that during the massacre the Cossacks killed 94 and wounded 123 men.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FORMOSA.

The vernacular papers are again calling attention to the mal-administration of Formosa. A report is current that General Kodama is to be removed shortly, and that his place will be taken by Admiral Count Kabayama, the Minister for Education, who has previously tried his hand on Formosan administration. Mr. Goto, the Director of the Formos an Administration Bureau, will also retire.

The Government has withdrawn a Supplementary Budget which sanctioned expenditure on certain new undertakings in Formosa, and the sitting of the Committee in the House of Representatives on the Formosa Loan Bill has been suspended. The *Osaka Asahi* states that at the last meeting of the Committee, the Progressist members, who are thoroughly well informed on Formosan affairs, put several questions to the Government delegates, but that the latter failed to give satisfactory answers. As the Liberals also showed a disposition to vote against the measures, the Government thought there was little prospect of their being passed and accordingly withdrew them.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

THE OUTRAGES AT TIENTSIN.

The incident at Tientsin, to which the German Minister referred in a recent warning to China, is reported to have occurred on the 24th ult. Four Germans who visited the lantern display held in the native part of the town were attacked and one was dragged out of his jinrikisha. All four escaped, according to the Japanese version, with a few scratches and damage to their clothes. The German Consul thereupon demanded the punishment of the assailants and the degradation of police officers, but the Viceroy, while expressing his regret at the occurrence, said

ransom, and took them to Vigan. We cannot ascertain from what ship they were taken.

AFFAIRS IN CEBU.

DETAILS OF THE CAPITULATION OF THE CAPITAL.

H. M. S. Pigmy arrived at Cebu on the 16th from Iloilo and the Kaiseria Augusia also from Iloilo on the 20th. The Consuls advised the natives that any attempt to destroy foreign propercy would lead to the landing of parties of marines for protection. Some discussion ensued between the older and younger sections of the natives and the older and wiser ones prevailed and there was no outbreak. The Petrel arrived on the 21st accompanied by a small steam launch. There was considerable excitement among the natives, almost amounting to a panic. The acting American Consul, Mr. Sidebottom, went on board and brought a message that the commander wished to communicate with the natives for the peaceful transfer of the place. A commission of natives went on board and informed, the Captain that, the place having been abandoned by the Spaniards, they had formed themselves into a Government Body, branch of the Philippine Republic and considered they had every right to continue doing so. The Captain handed them an ultimatum, giving them up to 8 a.m., next day to deliver the city.

After a stormy meeting in the evening the natives decided to yield to force majeure, and deliver the town, but under protest as without order from Aguinaldo they had no power to act.

At 9-30 a. m., the 22nd, the Petrel landed a small force which raised the U. S. flag on the fort, the natives looking sulkily on.

The military governor, General Maxilian w as absent but arrived on the afternoon of the 22nd. He remained just outside Cebu and censured the local committee for their surrender and said he had 6 or 7000 men with him to punish them. No result, and want of food made most of the sulky natives clear off their homes.

The United States flag was hoisted on the Government house at noon on the 23rd. The Petrel remained in the harbour, but no forces were sent on shore, the flags remaining flying without a guard, on the touch if you dare principle, until the 26th, when a guard was put in the fort.

H.M.S. Pigmy left on March 1st for outports to secure Britishers there if necessary. The same day the U. S. transport Pennsylvania arrived with 380 men of the 23rd, who landed the 2nd and 3rd and took up suitable quarters.

Things are very quiet and the natives have evidently given in to the inevitable, so far as the city of Cebu is concerned.

Maritima S. S. Uranis is in port, waiting for the United States to take further ports and so allow her to go on her voyage.

Some small coasting work is going on, and reports have come in that intrenchments are being thrown up at Tacloban.

The Americans are now using all the native officials who were in charge, putting them into official positions.—"Manila Times."

A private letter from Manila, dated 7th March says:—"News from the provinces to the south is much more reassuring, and so far the natives in Visayas have not risen, and will probably now remain quiet. The few Tagalos in the different ports have presumably been unsuccessful in their inducements held out to the natives to create a revolution. Negros, now under American protection, is very quiet, and it is to be hoped that this experiment, of sending troops to form a protectorate, will have a very beneficial result. Fighting to the north of the city still continues, but now reinforcements are arriving, it will not be long before the natives will be obliged to retire inland and the backbone of the uprising will be completely broken."—Wepresume the reinforcements have referred to include the men who must have arrived by the transport Grant, which reached Singapore via the Canal over a week since, and had left that port for Manila.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Domri	18	4	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	5	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	9	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	94	12	57
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	12	33
G Mahim and Worlee	5	5	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	58	71
Total	165	109	258
Total plague deaths to date	42,748	37,514	
Same date last year	144	92	208

COLABA HOSPITAL.

His Excellency the Governor will visit the Stuart Strong Hospital at Colaba at about 5-30 to-day.

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday.

DAMAUN.

It is reported that there have been four cases of plague at Bagwada, six miles distant from Damaun, and in consequence thereof, the camp of Dr. J. Pollen, the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, which was there for a few days, was removed on Saturday. The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of March last was 108, whereof 89 were deaths from plague, 5 from worms, 3 from fever, 3 from diarrhœa, 3 from consumption, 2 from old age, 2 from debility and 1 from accident. The village of Lower Damaun contributed 49, Katharia 39, Mandwas out of the city 11, Khariwadi 5, Kharavad 3, and Quarantine shed 1. The mortality was distributed among the following castes:—Machis 30, Mahomedans 16, Dooblas 12, Dhorias 6, Bhundaris 5, Kolis 4, Naiks 3, Dhobis 3, Golas 3, Parsees, Purbhoos, Scotars, Christian, Mochis Sonis, Khojas, and Hajams, 2 each and Sadhoos, Borahs, Marathas, Lohana, Bania, Mangela, Durji, Khambata Kansara and Baroodia, 1 each. Males 52 and females 56.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. W. R. Bright, Chairman of the Corporation, for the consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1899-1900, as modified by the General Committee.

The Chairman said that before commencing any remarks on the Budget he desired to bring to their notice one or two small corrections on the first page. As they did not propose to increase the rates these corrections would affect the details of the estimated income. Having given the figures under the different heads of income and expenditure, the Chairman went on to say that since introducing this budget they had passed through a time of considerable anxiety. The plague had unfortunately increased in Calcutta, and at one time it was thought they were going to have it in an epidemic from this year. Had it not been that they were able to work quietly with the plague without any panic, there would have been an exodus, which would have seriously affected their collections, and it would have followed that there would have been a deficit of a large amount. There were, however, reasons for hoping that the epidemic would not increase. Still the plague had had effect on their collections. After putting aside all deposits and all transfers there would however be a credit balance to the Corporation of Rs. 20,000. Thanks to the extreme care and very reasonable criticisms made on the budget submitted to the Committee, they were able to make the different alterations to which he on the part of the Executive had objection to offer. The Committee had reduced the amount to Rs. 50,000 for plague expenses, but should the plague return next year they would have to borrow as allowed by the law for plague expenditure. As regards the other alterations he had nothing to say, the decrease being made in an extremely reasonable spirit. The changes proposed were good. The valuation of the town had added to some extent to the figures. There would no doubt have been a reason for raising the rates if the General Committee had not come to the conclusion that it would be a wise course to repay the expenditure on plague from capital. They might hope that some portion spent this year on plague might be returned by the generosity of the Government, and the amount charged this year would not recur in the coming year. The matter before them was whether with the consent and sanction of Government they would raise a loan to meet the expenditure on plague or pay from revenue by raising the rates by one per cent. There was no doubt it would be a most unfortunate year to raise the rates. So long as they could afford it, it was good policy to pay for expenditure on plague from revenue. It was, however, for them to decide which course to adopt.

Mr. Tremearne said he did not wish increased taxation if it could be avoided. He desired to sound a note of warning that they could not go on for the next eight or ten years, as they had been doing for the past five years.

Babu Kallynath Mitter thought that all plague expenditure should be met out of capital and not from revenue. He did not see why the Collector should not fully realise the 85 per cent. budgetted. He moved that the Budget as framed by the Committee be adopted.

The Hon. Mr Oldham said it would be more satisfactory to raise the rates by half per cent., the proceeds of which would be Rs. 1,05,000. Small as the sum was, it would go to help them to be on the right side. The Committee of which he was a member had approached the Budget with a determination to cut down every superfluous expenditure that could be cut down. The Committee had deliberately adopted a cheeseparing policy, and if that policy were now adhered to, it would tend in no possible way towards the progress and work of the Corporation. The plague, according to certain medical authorities could remain with them always, the same as cholera and small-pox. They then certainly could not go on meeting the expenses on plague from capital. At all events he thought they should compromise. At least they ought to bear some portion of the expenses on plague, and the way to do it was by raising the rates. He moved an amendment that the taxes be raised by half per cent.

Mr. Elworthy seconded the amendment.

Following some discussion the amendment was put and lost.

The motion of Babu Kallynath Mitter that the Budget should be passed as framed by the General Committee and the amendment of Babu Nolin Behary Sircar, that the rates and taxes should remain the same as last year, were carried.

The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO'S. Cotton circular dated Honkong, March 17 says:—Extreme quietude has prevailed in the Yarn market during the past fortnight, and prices have invarious cases receded about 60l. 1 to 60l. 1½. Dealers are very much over-loaded with previous purchases, clearance whereof has been greatly impeded by very heavy premium—well night 17 per mille.—now ruling in the country markets for remittance down here. Importers being also pressed by heavy stocks are anxious quitters, but that very reason, in combination with adverse native exchange, induces the adoption of the waiting policy on the part of dealers, and likewise last year's adverses have very much curbed, if not crushed down, speculative tendencies. Consequently what few and far between sales that have transpired could only be put through under a decline as above Sales barely scrape up to 1,500 bales made up of,

175 bales of No. 20 sold at dol. 78	to dol. 84	and dol. 87
300 "	16 "	74 "	82 "	92
275 "	12 "	67 "	80 "
750 "	10 "	60 "	78 "	85

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 4,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,500 bales—at 47,000 bales consisting of

19,000 bales of No. 20		10,000 bales of No. 10
10,000 do do 16		500 do do 8
7,000 do do 12		500 do do 6

Japanese spinnings have also fared very badly in this market. About 200 bales Nos. 20, 16, and 10 have been sold under a decline of dol. 1 to dol. 2 at dol. 85 to dol. 88, dol. 84 to dol. 86, and dol. 78½ to dol. 77½, respectively. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 145½ wire and Rs. 146 post.

In Shanghai also there is very little doing. Speculators are freely quitting their holdings at a decline of Taels one to Tael one and-a-half, leaving fewer opportunities to importers to realize their stocks. Dealers on the other hand are busy to ship of their holdings to the Northern ports at the opening of the season, and do not care to go in for fresh accumulations until favourable advices are received of the first shipments. Consequently transactions in that market have also been very much curtailed, and only about 2,000, bales have changed ownership as under:—

450 bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	67	to	67·50
200 do.	16	do.	62·50	"	65
35 do.	12	do.	59	"	61·50
1,315 do.	10	do.	54	"	58 and 60

leaving unsold stocks at 20,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 13th instant, has been advised at Rs. 199½ wire and Rs. 200 post. Japanese and Local Spinnings also suffer from the free quittings of speculators at lower and lower rates, and consequently their purchases have been very limited. Japanese finding purchasers to the extent of 2,500 bales Nos. 20 and 16, and Local to the extent of 1,155 bales Nos. 10 and 16 at the following:—

Jap. No. 20 at Tls.	67	to 68·50	Local No. 14 at Tls.	63·50	to	65
"	16 "	63·50 " 65·50	"	12 "	61·50 "	62·50
Local "	16 "	64 " 65·50	"	10 "	62 "	62·50

In Japan also the market has been very quiet all during the fortnight, and no transactions have transpired for the China markets. Rates have been nominally quoted as before, *viz*, Yens 81 to Yens 82 for No. 20, and Yens 78 to Yens 79 for No. 16.

THE GUZERAT CUP MEET.

THE GUZERAT CUP.

1ST CHANCES.

The following are the drawings for the heats:—

Heat 1. Messrs P Fischer and J H Symington, K S Jaswatsingji and Capt Wilkinson.
Heat 2. Messrs A C Boulton, Captain Baldock, K S Himatsingjee, and the Raj Saheb of Wankaneer.
Heat 3. Messrs D Graham, T L Roberts, J H Symington and Captain H B Wilkinson.
Heat 4. Messrs C P White, J L Symons, Captain G Griffith, and Raja Bahadur Bhagvatsinglee.
Heat 5. Hon P Thesiger, Messrs A Hewlett, H E John, and Major L A Keir.
Heat 6. Messrs C W Waddington, T L Roberts, Duleep Singh and Captain Goring-Jones.
Heat 7. Messrs K Macausland, G H Townsend, K S Becharsingjee, and K S Narsingjee.

2ND CHANCES.

Heat 1. Captains Goring-Jones and G Griffith, Messrs. P Fischer and H E John.
Heat 2. Messrs C P White and J L Symons, K S Himatsingji and Raja Bahadur Bhagvatsingji.
Heat 3. Messrs D Graham, T L Roberts, J H Symington and Captain H B Wilkinson.
Heat 4. Messrs H E Harter, A C Boulton, K S Becharsingji, and Mr Dhuleep Singh.
Heat 5. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner, Mr Townsend, K S Jaswatsingji, and Captain C B Baldock.
Heat 6. Messrs E McCausland and A Hewlett, Major Keir and K S Takhatsingji.
Heat 7. The Hon P Thesiger, Mr S T Gosling, and Mr C W Waddington.

THE SALMON CUP.

Heat 1. Mr E McCausland, Mr P Fischer, and Capt Goring-Jones.
Heat 2. Capt Baldock, K S Narsingji, and Mr T W Birkett.
Heat 3. Messrs A Hewlett, H E John, and D. Graham.
Heat 4. Capt H B Wilkinson, Mr S F Gosling, and Hon P Thesiger.
Heat 5. K S Himatsingji K S Jaswatsingji, and Major L A Keir.
Heat 6. The Raj Saheb of Wankaneer, Mr Mead, and K S Bhagvatsingji.
Heat 7. Mr J L Symons, Dhuleep Singh, and Mr. C W Waddington.

THE GUZERAT CUP.

1ST CHANCES.

In the first heat of the first chances for the Guzerat Cup the competitors were out all day but could not run off. The other heats resulted as follows:—

Heat 2. Mr A C Boulton.
" 3. Kumar S Takhatsinhji.
" 4. Capt G Griffith.
" 5. Mr A Hewlett.
" 6. Mr C W Waddington.
" 7. Mr E M McCausland.

2ND CHANCES.

Captain H B Wilkinson has won the Heat 1 of the first chances for the Guzerat Cup.

The results of the second chances were as follows:—

Heat 2. Mr J L Symons.
" 3. Mr D Graham.
" 4. Mr H E Harter.
" 5. Captain C B Baldock.
" 6. Mr E McCausland.
" 7. The Hon P Thesiger.

Heat No 1 did not get off.

THE SALMON CUP.

In the Salmon Cup the winners were as follows:—

Heat 1. Mr E McCausland.
" 2. Mr T W Birkett.
" 3. Mr A Hewlett.
" 5. Major A L Keir.
" 6. Raja Bahadur Bhagwatsinghji
" 7. Mr C W Waddington.

Heat No. 4 was not run off.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Howard Vincent.—To ask the Secretary of State of the Colonies: If he can inform the House what has been the result, as regards British goods, of the first six months' operation of the preferential terms granted on Aug. 1, 1898, by the Dominion of Canada to imports from the United Kingdom, India, the West Indies, and other parts of the British Empire; and, if the Governments of Australasia and South Africa or of any Crown Colonies have already, or are likely, in the near future, to adopt the same system.

Mr. Samuel Smith.—To ask the Secretary of State for the India: Whether the Government have yet received the answer to the further despatch, stated to have been sent to the Government of Madras last year, on the subject of land revenue defaulters and the general administration of land revenue in that Presidency; and if so, whether he is now prepared to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence on the subject as promised in his answer last session.

Mr. Maclean.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he could state to the House what number of sugar refineries have been closed in India on account of the competition of imported sugar from countries granting bounties on sugar production; what was the annual production of sugar from these refineries when the amount of capital was invested in them, and whether it was held by Europeans or natives; and what amount of revenue the Bill for the imposition of countervailing duties is estimated to yield.

Sir Howard Vincent.—Sugar Bounties.—That this House congartulates the Government of his Excellency of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, upon the determination shown to safeguard national and native industrial interests by the decision to levy countervailing duties upon foreign bounty-fed sugar imported into the Indian Empire, and expresses the hope that her Majesty's Government will in the near future decide upon similar grounds to initiate like legislation in this House, having regard to the injury caused to the sugar industries and their allied trades in the Great Britain by the operation of the bounties, and the pecuniary burdens imposed upon the taxpayers of the United Kingdom by the consequent depressed, distressed, and discontented condition of the West Indian Colonies.—(Tuesday, March 21.)

Captain Norton.—Indian Affair (Parliamentary Control.—To call attention to the want of Parliamentary Control over Indian Affairs; and to move a resolution. (Tuesday, April 11.)

Mr. Humphreys Owen.—East Indian Affair (Parliamentary Control),—To call attention to the want of Parliamentary Control over Indian affairs; and to move a resolution. (Tuesday, April 11.)

Mr. Yerburgh.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can state what the exact nature and extent of the Italian demands are with regard to the Province of Che-kiang; and, whether, seeing that the islands of Chusan are part of the Province of Che-kiang, they are included in such demands. (Monday, March 20.)

Captain Kessel.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for War: If he could state how, in view of his recent promise to the effect that regiments of Cavalry on the higher establishment should not be called upon to furnish drafts for regiments serving abroad, drafts will be supplied during the coming year to Lancer regiments in India; and, whether he is aware that both the Lancer regiments at home are on the higher establishment. (Monday, March 20.)

Mr. M'Kenna.—To ask the Secretary of State for India. Whether the proposal of the Indian Government to impose countervailing import duties on bounty-fed sugar is made with a view to stimulating the Indian sugar refining industry; and, whether the bulk of coarse unrefined sugar now exported from India is refined in England. (Friday March 17.)

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he is aware that the Supreme Court of Ceylon, when dealing recently with several cases affecting the land, ruled that the acts of the Government agents in the administration of the Governor's Ordinance, No. 1 of 1897, were illegal and invalid: but that the Governor, Sir West Ridgeway, instead of accepting this ruling, is endeavouring to enact an amending Ordinance affecting the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects in the colony; and, if he will consider the expediency of taking such steps as may be necessary to prevent the amending Ordinance being passed into law. (Friday, March 17.)

Mr. Schwann.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by Mr. Justice Lawrie at the Colombo Criminal Sessions on Jan. 24, 1899, as to the issue of circulars by the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon to magistrates and others, which the judge held to be more often than not irregular and illegal; and whether he will take measures to prevent interference of the executive of the Government of Ceylon with the judicial establishment of the island and the working of its criminal code. (Friday, March 17.)

Mr. Schwann.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether the draft Ordinance printed in the "Ceylon Government Gazette" of Nov. 18, 1898, and proposed as an amendment of the Ceylon Ordinance No. 1, 1897, has yet been submitted to her Majesty's Government for approval; and, whether, before the amending Ordinance receives the royal sanction, it will be referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion. (Friday, March 17.)

This was the subject of an address given on March 14, to the members of Liberal Forwards Club by Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. C. E. Schwann, M.P., presided. Sir William Wedderburn said his object was to show the extreme difficulty which attended any endeavour to bring before the House of Commons the Indian view of Indian subjects, official opinion being unwilling to express it. What they wanted was that popular feeling in India should have a hearing, but the natives had no representation in the British House of Commons. The British people honestly desired that justice should be done to India, but there was no machinery by which that justice could be obtained, or grievances redressed. The Secretary for India was simply the mouthpiece and chairman of the official hierarchy, against whom complaints were made, and taking his views and information from the India Office, he became the apologist for official opinions. What they needed in Indian affairs was a wholesome reality, instead of a discreditable sham, and it was the duty of the British people to see that this was brought about. The question was whether the British people had done their duty in this respect. They had an Indian Secretary, who had never been in India, and laboured under many disadvantages, taking his opinions from an office which was a kind of Dublin Castle, only more so. At that moment an attempt was being made to impair the usefulness of the Municipal Council of Calcutta, and although a motion had been made for an inquiry a very reasonable request—it had been refused by Lord George Hamilton. The policy of the Government was one of secrecy and obscurantism, and the refusal of all independent inquiry, in which it was backed by most of the London Press, which took its views from Anglo-Indians. He still believed that the British people desired to do justice to India, but if that desire was to be anything more than a pious opinion they must alter the existing system in the House of Commons, which at present was the ideal how not to do it. A discussion followed, in which Mr. D. Naoroji, Mr. S. Smith, M. P., Mme. Delaforce, and others took part. Sir Charles Dilke remarked that the more he saw of Indian affairs the more he had come to doubt whether Stuart Mill was wrong in his opposition to the abolition of the Company. If members of the House of Commons would put questions concerning India to their constituents he believed that the electorate would respond, and in this he could see the only cure for the present condition of affairs.

THE transference of the remains of the late Prince and Princess Bismarck to the mausoleum erected for them was carried out on March 16, in the presence of the Emperor and suite. His Majesty, looking careworn, a *Central News* telegram states, received Prince Bismarck, and there was a most impressive procession including 1,500 torch-bearers. The Rev. Herr Westphal consecrated the remains, which left the Castle followed by a solemn procession with muffled drums.

IN the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" Herr Fritz Hoenig, the well-known military critic, writing over his initials only, expounds with approval and comment the views lately put forward by a prominent writer in the "Revue de Paris." The first argument is that France was defeated in India, Canada, and Russia as the immediate consequence of Trafalgar. France and England have been antagonists at sea for 200 years, and we have used our sea supremacy to settle the Fashoda incident. As an acceptable member of any alliance France must above all things be a sea power; otherwise she will sink like Portugal, Holland, and Spain. Her greatest interest does not lie in the direction of military expansion. To think that England will make a landing on French soil, says Herr Hoenig, is "krankhaft," and to dream of crushing us by an attack upon commerce utopian. Could this policy have changed the settlement of the Fashoda affair? Unstable direction, he says, echoing the Frenchman, has been the bane of France. She must gain a clear idea of what is necessary. Here the military analogy comes in. You cannot set cavalry to do the work of infantry; there must be a proper organisation of the Army. And so with the Navy, there is necessary the fighting force of battleships with offensive and defensive strength, the cruising division—this says the critic being the right name—and the force available for surprises in the shape of a torpedo division. The French critic's ideal tactical squadron is composed of eighteen battleships and nine armoured cruisers, with a flotilla of nine destroyers (300 tons), and a cruiser division of nine ships of 4,500 tons. If France, says Herr Hoenig, directs her financial resources to the accomplishment of these ideas, then, and then only, will she be a power to be seriously reckoned with by England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Gen in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab.

The services of Capt C G Spencer, M B, F R C S, R A M C, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 26th March 1899.

The services of Capt R C Mac Watt, M B, I M S, 7th Bengal Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

The Hon M G A Wilkins, Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 24th March 1899.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Govr-Genl in Council from Calcutta, the Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Judicial Political, and Appointment Depts, will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Dept which is left in Calcutta.

Major W H M Stewart, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the 17th March 1899, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain W C R Stratton, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. A. Robertson, 15th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, Officiating Staff Capt. in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr-Mr. Gen.'s Dept. is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut, G. K. Cockerill, who has vacated, dated 23rd Jan.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. G. F. Bevan, I. M. S. (Madras), to officiate as a Dist. Principal Medical Officer in the Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 6th March 1899, during the absence on leave of Col. A. M. Branfoot, M. B., C. I. E. Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon Dist. and Southern Shan states Command.

The following extract, being para 4 sub 1 of a military letter from the Mil. Dept. the Sec. of State for India, No. 15, dated 16th Feb, 1899 is published for general information

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School are being granted qualified have been appointed Lieutenants, their commissions being dated the 28th Jan. 1899, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School:—J. C. H. Leicester (Bengal), H. Lance, Bengal; W. S. Willmore, Bengal; A. E. Walter, Punjab; C. Hudson, Bengal; L. T. R. Hutchinson, Bombay; C. F. Weinman Bengal H. M. Cruddas, Punjab; A. M. Fleming, Punjab; R. L. Ward, Punjab; J. N. Walker, Punjab; V. H. Roberts, Punjab; J. E. Robinson, Bombay; C. H. Benjamin Adams, Bombay; G. Kilgour, Madras; T. S. Ross, Madras; G. P. T. Groube, Madras; P. P. Atal, Madras; W. M. Pearson, Madras; D. C. Kemp, Madras.

TAFF-CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts. B C Graham, dated 25th Feb and W B Dunlop, dated 5th March.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India, Second-Lieut W H La Touche Darley, Devonshire Regt, offig wing officer. 1st Regt of Madras Infy (Pioneers), 5th March; and Lieut F A Jackson, R W Regt, officiating wing officer, 28th Regt of Madras Infy, 10th March.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command, Indian Army, Capt S M Mason, dated 13th Feb 1899.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval,

To be Major, Capt M E Carthew Yorston, 25th March 1899.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts, B R Nicholl, 14th Nov 1897; B A McH Rice, 5th Dec 1898; G k Hardie, 23rd Dec 1898.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols, P Berry, F R C S, S Little, M D, G H D Gimlette, M D, C B Hunter, and J C C Smith, M B, dated 31st March.

Madras Medical Establishment.

W F Thomas, M D, H G L Wortabet, M D, E P Frenchman, R James, M B, S C Sarkies, and D S E Bain, dated 31st March.

Bengal Medical Establishment,

Captains to be Majors, W H W Elliot, M B, W R Clark, G W Woodside, M B, C H Saunder, M D, J S M A Kerr, A Buchanan, L G Fischer W Vost, B C M J Garvie C E L Gilbert C C Manifold and G B Irvine

Madras Medical Establishment.

F J Crawford, M D D Simpson, M B C M R Robertson, M B C M and T C Moore dated 31st March 1899.

Bombay Medical Establishment.

C H Louw Meyer, M D B S L F Chide M B H Herbert F R C S and T D C Barry dated 31st March 1899.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment.

Senior Assit Surgs and Hony Lieut G F Fox to be Senior Assit Surgn, with the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; First class Assit Surgn W A Weston to be Senior Assit Surgn, with the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval; Second class Assit Surgn W Shorrington to be First class Assit Surgn; and Assit Surgn W W Turner to be second class Assit Surgeon,—with effect from the 17th Octo 1898, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assit Surgn and Hony Capt J McNaught.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Sub-Condr P Connor to be Condr and Store Sergt J Harris to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 7th March 1899, vice Condr (Superannuated) Hony Deputy Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut W C Parfitt, retired.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Sub Condr W Chalonor, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Condr; and Barrack-Sergt W Harvey Military Works Dept, to be sub-Condr, supernumerary; Sergt H N Sargent, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 18th Feb vice Condr J Bell, Sub-Engr, N-W Provinces and Oudh, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

17th Regt of Bombay Infantry—Jemadar Rajbarao Kadam to be Subadar, vice Manajirao Sinde, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th Jan 1899.

19th Regt of Bombay Infantry—Havildar Bhairan Gujar to be Jemadar, vice Gokaran, promoted, with effect from the 2nd Jan 1899; and Havildar Ganpatrawat to be Jemadar, vice Hanuman Singh, promoted, with effect from the 16th Jan 1899.

23rd Regt of Bombay Infantry—Subadar Shaikh Mahbub to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Harbhajan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Major Jai-Kesen to be Jemadar vice Ganga Sewak Pande, Sardar Bahadur, transferred to the pension estabt, with effect from the 1st Jan 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col J Scully, I M S, Bengal, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th April 1899, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the dates specified:—Bengal, From the 7th sept 1898, in the room of C I G R J Shakespear, I S C, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K C I E, C B, Indian Staff Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Patte, B B and C I Railway Vol Rifles, Major F Goodwin, V D, to be Lieut Col vice Gutersloh, transferred to the supernumerary list; Capt F Tebbs to be Major, vice Harvey, resigned; Capt W B Reynolds to be Major, vice Goodwin, promoted; and Lieut W Davidson to be Capt, vice Tebbs, promoted.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C V Lloyd, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bikaner Railways Company, Limited, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the N W Railway.

Col M C Brackenbury, C S I, R E, Manager, N W Railway, is granted furlough under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd April 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, up to the afternoon of the 19th Sept.

Mr J Woodside, Asstce Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, extraordinary leave on Medical Certificate without pay, for six months, in further extension of that published in Public Works Dept Notification No 447, dated the 5 h Oct 1898.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

Mr E Lund, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, officiated as Govt Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th Feb to the 31st March 1899, inclusive.

Mr W C Wright, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st Oct, 1898, under Article 509, Civil Service Regulations.

Mr R P Atkinson, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Ex Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th Oct 1898, and not from the 7th Nov 1894, as published in Public Works Dept Notification No. 33 of 25th Jan 1899.

Mr W Slane, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPHS.

The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the dates specified, and until further orders:—Mr S H C Hutchinson to be Chief Supt, class IV, temporary rank; Mr E Meredith, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade, officiating; and Mr R Meredith, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank.

THE world is to come to an end on November 14, 1899. So says the Austrian astronomer Rudolph Falb. He says it will be destroyed by contact with Biela's comet.

If you are full of care and doubt,
Look yourself in and "have it out."
Discuss your troubles pro and con,
Your "thinking cap" first putting on.
But do not have your griefs arrayed
Before your friends on dress parade,
Be cheerful—or appear to be—
If you would have popularity;
The world had rather grin than groan—
"We all have troubles of our own."

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

WITNESSES FROM DAMAUN.

As desired by the President of the Indian Plague Commission Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla submitted the following supplementary statement regarding measures adopted at Lower Damaun during the epidemic of 1897 and certain effects and phenomena observed on plague-stricken persons:—

As to the root I had the honor to exhibit in my evidence before the august Commission and which was received by the President, I say it is the root of a creeper which spontaneously grows, generally in fields. It flowers in monsoon and bears a large seed-pod resembling that of Calotropis and belonging probably to the order of *Asclepiadaceæ* which after ripening bursts, and fibrous substance very much like silk-cotton, comes out of it. This root is used for application on buboes by rubbing it on a stone with water, and the substance thus produced is applied to buboes every two or three hours. If this application is made immediately after the appearance of the buboe, the buboe subsides and there is greater chance of the patient recovering. This root was suggested to me by a Parsee lady, Mrs. Cowasji Khabardar. I beg to submit a quantity of these roots and two seed-pods, also a living plant which in native language is called "Vagh Seery."

There is another root which is called "Chitrak" (Plumbago). It is a blistering root and applied in the same way as abovestated and with similar result. I have known instances in which this root was even *drunk* by rubbing it on a stone with water, without any bad effect.

Another remedy that I successfully tried and so did many other people, was the application of a paste composed of lime, crude soda of commerce, and asafœtida in equal parts, powdered and mixed with spirit and well pounded in a copper chatty with a copper pot and rubbed continually for two or three hours and made into a thick paste which is thickly plastered over the buboe and continually fomented with Nim tree leaves (Azadirakhta tree), which if in its first stage subsides; if it is applied in an advanced state, it rapidly suppurates and takes long to heal.

There are two other roots which were used by the natives and which on application to the buboes caused them, it is said, to subside. One was applied after rubbing it on stone with water. In the case of the other, the root was pounded and applied cold on the buboes as a cold poultice and its juice applied and rubbed all over the body, the effect, it is said, being very good. The fever went down perceptibly and

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Marey presented a new phonograph which speaks so distinctly that one can scarcely recognise any difference between the original voice and its reproduction. On the same occasion, M. Dussaud described a new method of amplifying the sounds of the phonograph just as a photograph is enlarged. It is done by causing the phonograph to speak into a second phonograph having a cylinder of larger diameter. Evidently we are slowly advancing towards the perfection and development of this marvellous instrument.

We formerly referred to Colonel Humbert's quick-firing gun, which gives no flash or sign of the fire to draw a reply from the enemy. He has been perfecting it of late. In addition to shutting off the gases by a sliding door, he seems to cool them before letting them escape into the open air.

The Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway have tried an electric locomotive of "grande vitesse." The energy is derived form accumulators, and amounts to 611 horse-power. The engine drew 100 tons at a speed of nearly 70 miles an hour. Further improvements of it are in progress.

According to MM. Bianchini and Regnault, the inventors of phonendoscope, by which the size and position of the internal organs is outlined on the skin, a Turkish bath causes the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys to dilate with the dry heat and return to their normal size in the cold water. This action appears to their mind salutary.

A "conveuse" cradle, that is to say, a "baby-hatcher" for fostering new-born babies, after the manner of incubators for chickens, has been introduced by Dr. Diffre, 10, Boulevard Victor Hugo, Montpellier, France. It is a copper cradle, closed by a moveable plate of glass and warmed underneath by a "boiler" of warm water heated with an oil lamp. The cradle conntains a bed, a moist sponge to make the air humid, and a thermomter to show the temperature. There are two holes for ventilation. Dr. Budin, member of the Academie de Medici e, speaks highly of the invention.

The use of smokeless powder has its disadvantages especially the increased wear of the gun. It is rather a grave inconvenience, for in time of peace soldiers have to practise firing, and their arms are the worse for it. Professor W. C. Roberts-Austin, C. B., has recently presented photographs to the Iron and Steel Institute which demonstrate the ruin of rifled ordnance by cordite, melinite, and other smokeless powders. A quick-firing gun suffered from cordite after five shots, although the steel was of the usual quality and the tube had been tempered in oil. M. Meriel, a French writer, thinks that if the sudden elevation of temperature followed by cooling on firing a shot could be avoided it would help the matter.

A simple and handy generator of formic aldehyde, the well-known disinfectant, is now supplied by the Commission Universelle, Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris.

Professor Hackel, of Marseilles, has brought forward the seed of a tree, the Allanblackia, which is prevalent in French Congo, and promises to become an article of commerce for its oil.

Volcanic dust carried by the wind from the mountains of Puy in Auvergne enriches the soil of Limagne with phosphoric acid and potash. According to M. Nivois, Inspector General of Mines in France, it is owing to this natural fertiliser that the soil is so rich. A field at Gerzat, Clermont-Ferrand, has yielded a fine crop of hemp 18 years running without any other manure.

According to Dr. Johannis Horowitz, Vienna correspondent of the "New York Times," the Austrian inventer Szczepanik has had another bright idea. He causes two trains approaching each other on the same line to stop one another. This is done by the ultra-violet rays of their lamps acting on electric apparatus which they carry (perhaps by precipitating electric sparks). The electric apparatus works the automatic brakes.

Householders owe some gratitude to Professor R. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, for showing that frozen water pipes can be thawed by sending an electric current of sufficient strength through them. In one experiment 300 feet of a frozen service pipe between the main and a house was treated, the current passing between a wire attached to the pipe in a cellar and another wire connected to a faucet across the street. Twenty minutes after the pipe was heated to 60 degrees there was a full head of water in the cellar. This method is less dangerous than applying hot coals, but nevertheless it requires a skilled person, for a week part of the pipe might fuse with the current. It is, of course, the resistance of the iron pipe to the passage of the current which generates the heat.

A remarkable fossil plant has been added to the New York State Museum. It was found by Mr. J. N. Nevius, of the Museum staff, in thin blue sandstones, near Monroe, Orange County, New York. It is a trunk 12 feet long and 11 to 15 inches thick, with stumps of branches. Apparently, it is the fossil of a gigantic seaweed, but this point has not been settled yet. The sandstones are evidently older than the coal measures.

During the cold spell of last month in New York, when the temperature fell below zero, and a wind blew at the rate of 36 miles an hour, a fire broke out, and the cold was so great, despite the burning heat, that the water pumped on the building by the firemen was frozen in great masses of icicles covering the entire front, and making it resemble a frozen waterfall.

It is now expected that the first volume of the scientific results of Nansen's voyage towards the Pole will be out next autumn, if not summer. It will be in quarto, and contain memoirs by the specialist employed. There will be about 20 memoirs in all, forming three to five volumes, and they will be published by the Nansen Fund for the Anvancement of Science.

Liverpool, with its new School of Tropical Diseases for the training of doctors, missionaries, and others going to live in hot countries or on board ships, has moved in a direction we have sometimes indicated in this column. Four courses of study, each of two months, will be given yearly. Black women will also be trained as nurses.

On June 1 and 2 the jubilee of Sir G. Stokes as Lucasian professor of mathematics, will be celebrated at Cambridge. Professor Stokes, with the single exception of Lord Kelvin, is our most distinguished mathematical physicist. After him a good many would rank Professor Fitzgerald, of Dublin. All three are Irishmen, and a striking evidence of the scientific aptitudes of the Irish people.

The "Engineer" is publishing a series of instructive articles by Mr. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., the well-known electrical engineer, on "coast telegrafic communication," in which he describes the various methods of telegraphing with lighthouses and lightships, &c. Owing to the swinging of the ship with the tides, it is difficult to employ cables, and the wireless telegraph has now come to the rescue.

The Crehore-Squire Company of Cleveland, Ohio, is floated, with a capital of a million dollars, to work the Crehore-Squire patents for a new method of quick telegraphy by which 4,000 words can be sent overland in a minute. It is claimed that the new system will revolutionise land telegraphy.

Several notes have recently appeared on the convenience of an alcoholic solution of ammonium bichromate as a sensitising solution for the *Papier Velours*, the main advantage being that there is no fear of disintegrating the delicate film of soluble colloid; while a secondary advantage is the fact that the paper may be dried and brought into a condition ready for exposure in a few minutes, as the alcoholic sensitiser may be dried off if the sheet is held some little distance in front of a clear, radiant fire; but, to avoid fogging, the uncoated side should be turned towards the fire, and the room should be darkened. A saturated solution of ammonium bichromate in ordinary spirits of wine may be used, this being conveniently prepared by half filling a small bottle with the largest crystals of ammonium biohromate which will conveniently pass through the neck, and then pouring in a little spirits of wine from to time to time. The alcoholic solution may be brushed or sprayed on the coated surface of the paper, care being taken not to use so much as to cause a crystallising out of the biohromate on the surface. An addition of from 10 to 150 drops of water may be made to each ounce of the spirit when a stronger sensitising solution is wanted, as this addition increases the solubility of the ammonium bichromate. Speaking generally, a strong sensitising solution will tend towards softness of the print, so when a hard negative is to be used, a strong solution is desirable. One advantage of the alcoholic method is the fact that very little sensitising solution need be made at one time, an ounce vial being sufficient for most amateurs.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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Stop Coughing!

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this; and you will find it in

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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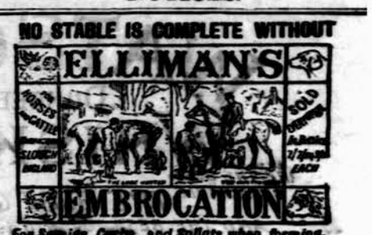

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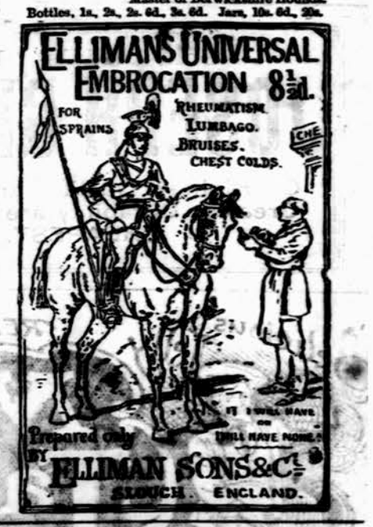

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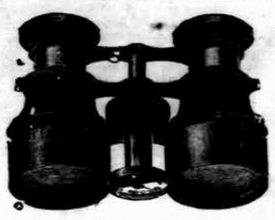

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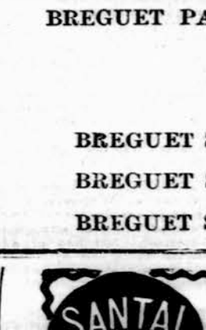

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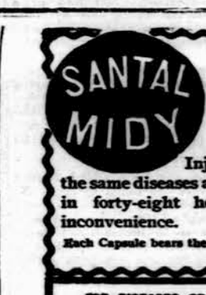

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